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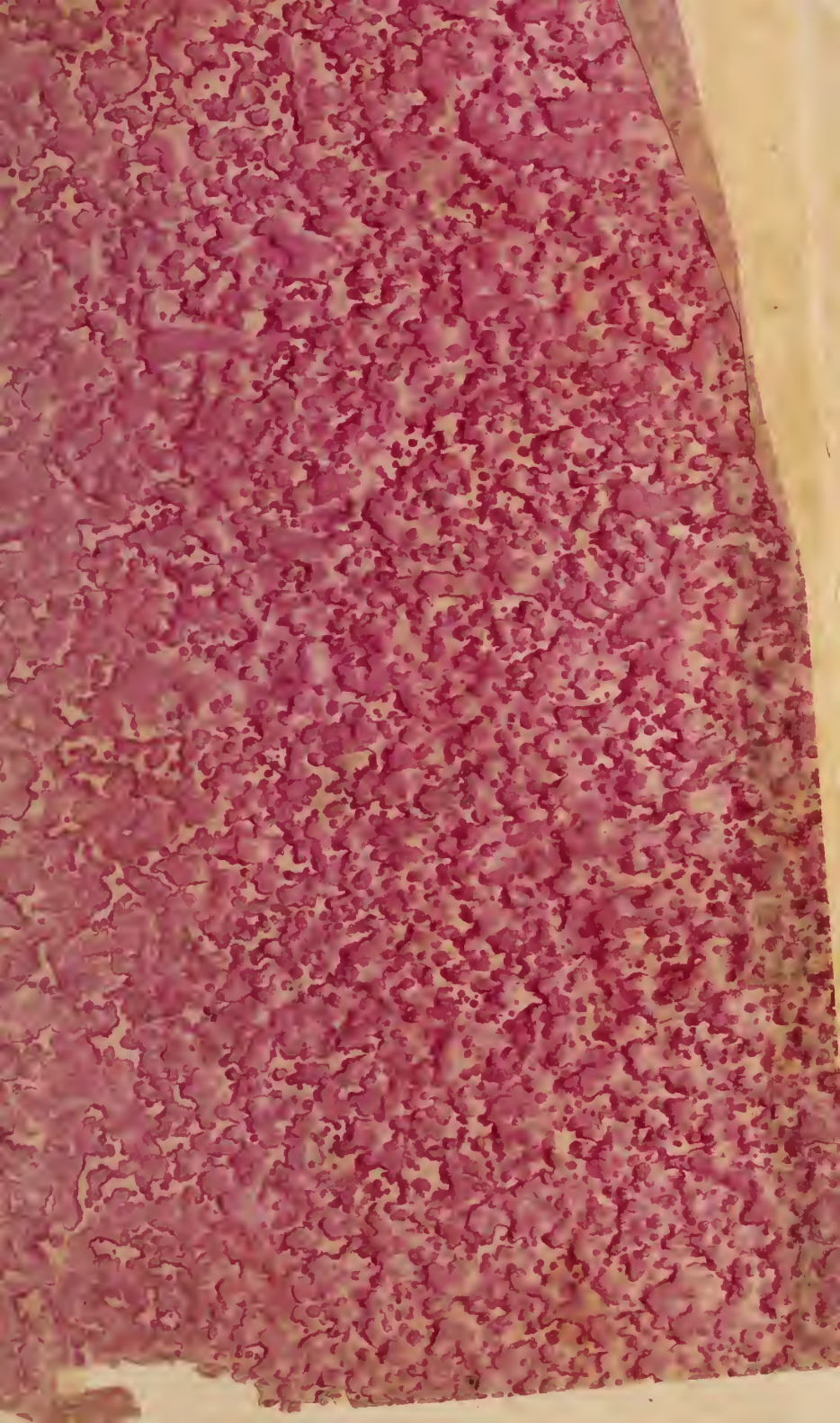
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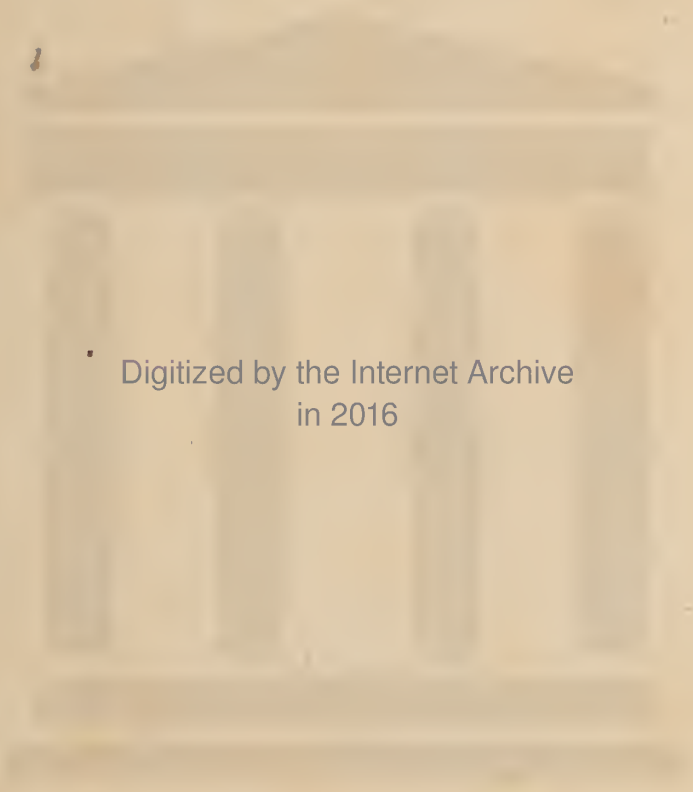
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CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XI.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1842.

CANTON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.
.....
1842.

INDEX.

ABEEL, Rev. D., at Kúlángsú.	505	Boats ordered from the river.	355
Adams, J. Quincy's letter.	274	Bogue forts attacked.	580
Admiral Wú visits Kearny.	333	Bogue to be blockaded.	470
Alphabet of the Mantchous.	430	Bombay schooner, notices of.	303
Amaurosis, cases of.	661	Books on coast, distribution of.	131
American ships Panana and Kos- ciusko.	578	Books of the Mantchous.	429
Amherst's, lord, embassy.	83	Boone, Rev. W. J., at Kúlángsú.	505
Amherst's return from Peking.	85	Boone, Death of Mrs.	509
Amherst, ship sails for the coast.	7	Bourchier, captain, report.	156
Amoy, the capture of the city.	148	British authorities in China.	54, 114
Amoy, the defenses of.	294	British factory, quarrels of.	2
Amoy, notice of city of.	504	British Seamen's hospital.	191
A'nhwui province, topography of.	307	British forces, advance of.	477
Ann, brig, particulars concerning.	682	British subjects expelled Macao.	462
Archives of the Mantchous.	433	British subjects banished.	244
Argyle's boat, the loss of the.	81	Brown, Rev. S. R.'s report.	545
Argyle, the loss of reported to the government.	123	Burial ground in Macao.	48
Arms of the Mantchous.	431	Burman envoy dies at Peking.	24
Army, instructions for an.	487	CABINET ministers at Peking.	53
Army of the Chinese.	470	Cabinet, members of the.	296
Army lists in China.	609	Calendar for the year 1842.	52
Army, the British in China.	516	Callery's Systema Phonicum.	388
Attack on British ships.	581	Campbell's sergeant, narrative.	395
Attaran schooner lost.	354	Canal, notices of the Grand.	564
Autumnus' boat fired on.	181	Cancer, extirpation of a.	666
Aviary of the late T. Beale.	51	Cannon, manufacture of new.	64
BANNERS of the Mantchous.	431	Canton at the mercy of English.	581
Bath, description of a Chinese.	215	Canton ransomed.	582
Beale, death of Thomas.	51	Catholic priests expelled Macao.	21
Bean curd, mode of making.	321	Challaye, adventure of A. C.	120
Beds of the Mantchous.	428	Chamber of Com. regulations of.	242
Belleisle, troop ship arrives.	671	Chandeliers of the Mantchous.	428
Belligerent parties, state of.	281	Chandoo or prepared opium.	587
Bentinck, brig, alias the Plover.	397	Chapel for foreigners.	252
Bentinck's letter to gov. of Canton.	2	Chápú, Mantchou Tartars of.	425
Bilbaino, the Spanish brig, burnt.	463	Chápú, capture of city of.	342
Birth, a triplicate.	10	Chápú, military state of.	292
Blockade established.	525	Chápú, its situation.	163
Blockade of the Bogue.	52	Chárhár, department of.	443
Boats for foreigners.	25	Chau Tientsíoh's memorial.	354
		Chekiang, topography of.	101, 162
		Chief supt.'s office abolished.	189, 193

- Child of the Ocean, a river..... 374
 Chili province, the topography of. 438
 Chinese national character..... 486
 Chinese lang., helps to study... 388
 Chinese put Canton in defense... 582
 Chinese schools at Penang..... 176
 Chinese Repository begun..... 9
 Chinese thieves at Amoy,..... 150
 Chínhái, the fall of..... 61
 Chínhái, authorities at..... 115
 Chínhái, an attack on..... 233
 Chinkau, destruction of opium at 458
 Chinkiang, the battle of.... 512,518
 Chinkiang, the department of... 220
 Cholera, instances of the... 130,679
 Chrestomathy, a Chinese... 157,223
 Chi's lt.-gov. admonitions to people 12
 Chuenhiu, an ancient king..... 616
 Chuenpi, naval battle of..... 469
 Chuenpi attacked and taken.... 578
 Churchill, death of lord John... 525
 Chusan, government of..... 627
 Chusan, recapture of..... 60
 Chusan, authorities at..... 115
 Chusan evacuated..... 579
 City-gate, notices of a visit to... 124
 City gates, scene at..... 26,287
 Coasting vessels noticed..... 15
 Cochinchina, insurrection in... 20,22
 Cochinchina, king of..... 400,675
 Cochinchinese language..... 450
 Cochinchinese envoy from Hué... 21
 Co-hong, the evils of the..... 351
 Commerce, plans for extending.. 128
 Commercial houses, foreign..... 55
 Commissioners, Hi-ngan, &c.... 10
 Commissioners, their conduct... 571
 Commissioners, the joint..... 515
 Commission of H. B. Majesty... 248
 Commission of H. B. M. its policy 122
 Commission of H. B. M. extended 188
 Commission, changes in H. B. M. 128
 Committee of Correspondence.. 244
 Committee of roads, lands, &c.. 240
 Condition of affairs in China... 76
 Confucius, life of..... 411
 Constellation, reminiscences of. 329
 Constellation, U. S. frigate.... 183
 Consuls, list of foreign..... 55
 Coolidge, J. carried into city... 582
 Coronor's inquest by the Nánhái 355
 Cradles of the Mantchous..... 427
 Crimes of the British..... 522
 Currency, regulation of the.... 129
 Davis' qualifications for writing. 82
 Davis writes to Palmerston..... 75
 Davis becomes pres. of factory.. 6
 Decorations of the Mantchous.. 430
 Defenses about Canton..... 182
 Demands of the plenipotentiary. 512
 Dent, Mr. Lancelot, donation... 544
 Dent, Mr. Lancelot, demanded.. 356
 Dicey's narrative..... 633
 Diseases, list of cases and..... 670
 Dragon boats, racing of..... 436
 Dreams of the Red Chamber.... 266
 Drought in Canton..... 129
 Duties on British ships revoked.. 24
 Duties on the local commerce... 183
 EARTHQUAKE in Yunnán..... 21
 Earthquake in Macao..... 520
 Easy Lessons, notice of the.... 389
 Eclipses of the sun and moon... 518
 E. I. Co.'s rights in China cease.. 24
 Edge-tools, mode of sharpening. 326
 Edwards A. P. seized by Chinese 586
 Edwards, Robert, postmaster... 240
 Elliot advises gov. Tang,..... 196
 Elliot's remarks on going to Can-
 ton..... 188,198
 Elliot allowed to go to the city. 245
 Elliot's movts. regarding peace. 581
 Elliot, capt. leaves Canton..... 410
 Elliot and Bremer leave China.. 584
 Elliot reported to the court,.... 242
 Elliot becomes chief sup.... 189,195
 Elliot's interview with Kishen 579,644
 Ellis, roy. mar. capt., report... 157
 Emperors of Ming dynasty..... 592
 Emperor's birthday anniversary.. 131
 Emperor's rescript upon treaty.. 329
 Empress, death of the..... 19,524
 Erigone, French frigate..... 64,397
 Evacuation of Chuenpi..... 578,644
 Expedition, second, its strength. 526
 Expeditions, the three..... 526
 FABLES of the poet Sú Tungpú. 139
 Factories, three, in Canton burned 687
 Fairy, the brig, lost on coast.... 255
 Falsehood, an instance of..... 508
 Famine in Kiangsi..... 19
 Fankwei, remarks on the term.. 325
 Farewell, Gough's to the army... 688
 Fast for the inundation,..... 25
 Fatqua's hong shut up..... 128
 Finance com. of E. I. C. exit of the 470
 Fitzgerald, tomb of lt. Edward... 50
 Flags in Canton struck,..... 355

- Flags rehoisted at the factories... 189
 Forces, British land and sea... 110
 Forces of the imperial army... 476
 Foreigners maligned... 193
 Foreigners detained at Canton... 350
 Foreigners all leave Canton... 588
 Formosa, barbarity of officers in... 688
 Formosa, prisoners in... 627
 Formosa, rebellion in... 12
 Fortifications on the river... 238
 Forts, five new, near Canton... 64
 France, the flag of... 11
 Franks appear in China... 612
 French ships at north... 647, 676
 Friend of China, No. 1. &c... 184
 Frigates two reach Whampoa... 70
 Fuchau fú in Fukien... 655
 Fukien, topography of... 651
 Fukien dialect, orthography... 28
 Fúhi, portrait of the emperor... 173
 Funghwá, a visit to the city... 180
- GENERAL chamber of commerce... 195
 General Orders by Gough, 60, 236, 343
 Goncalves', pere, death... 585
 Gordon, G. J. visits the Wú hills... 129
 Gough's arrival... 580
 Gough, sir Hugh, dispatches 148, 496
 Gough leaves China... 688
 Gov. Findlay, brig visits Fukien... 129
 Grammar, Notices on Chinese... 317
 Graves of foreigners in Macao... 49
 Great Wall, termination of... 93
 Gribble, Mr. seized at Tungkú... 522
 Gully beheaded on Formosa... 684
 Gutzlaff's visit to city gates... 125
- HAILING, death of... 479, 678
 Halley's comet observed... 131
 Hángchau, reinforcements at... 341
 Hángchau, its defenses... 290
 Hángchau, the defenses of... 63
 Hángchau, the department of... 104
 Hellas, schooner attacked... 525
 Hienling, Tartar lieutenant-gen... 671
 Hingtai's bankruptcy... 297
 History of the Míng dynasty... 592
 Hui Naitsi dismissed... 345
 Hobson's report of hospital... 659
 Holgate in charge of hospital... 195
 Honán, people at excited... 681
 Honán temple injured by fire... 23
 Hongkong, land committee at... 184
 Hongkong, the tenure of... 344
 Hongkong, the government of... 144
 Hongkong a free port... 119
- Hongkong, changes at... 296
 Hongkong Gazette published... 581
 Hongkong occupied by English... 579
 Hong-merchants go north... 456
 Hong-merchants go to Chekiáng... 400
 Hong-merchants, debts of... 353
 Horsburgh, capt., memorial to... 298
 Hospital for seamen, Whampoa... 127
 Hospital at Macao... 659
 Hostility against the English... 521, 577
 Howqua and Lord Napier... 27
 Hú Cháu's offer of services... 454
 Hung Lau Mung, review of... 266
 Húpe, disturbances in... 184
 Huron, the American brig... 131
 Hwángti, portrait of... 386
 Hwuichau fú, prisoners at... 639
 Hwuilái, Dicey and companions at... 639
- ILLUSTRATIONS of men and things
 in China... 325, 434
 Infanticide in Fukien, female... 507
 Ingersoll goes to Japan... 255
 Innes, goods lost by... 187, 192
 Intercourse can be easily effected... 265
 Interpreters much needed... 223
 Inundation at Nanking... 680
 Inundation in Canton... 20, 25
- JANCIGNY, col. arrives... 586
 Japan, the Morrison's visit to... 255
 Japanese from Hainan... 244
 Japanese invade China... 598, 600
 Japanese, eight shipwrecked... 400
 Jardine steamer arrives... 130
 Je hó, or the Hot Streams... 100
 Junks, the seizure of... 119
- KANPU, its position... 163
 Kaulung, attack upon... 466
 Kearny, arrival of commodore... 183, 238
 Keating, claims against Mr... 130
 Khan Khojá, ruler of Kashgár... 145
 Ki Kung, lt.-gov. of Canton... 24
 Kiángning, the ancient capital... 214
 Kiángsí province, topography of... 374
 Kiángsí, military operations in... 397
 Kiángsí, the topography of... 210
 Kián Ping Siú chí reviewed... 487
 Kidnappers at Chusan... 614
 Kienwan, the emperor... 592
 Kinsai, the modern Hángchau... 106
 Kishen at Tientsin... 17
 Kishen, treaty with... 578
 Kishen recalled to Peking... 580
 Kiú Kien, notice of... 472

- Kiying appointed commissioner. 677
 Kulangsu, authorities at. 115
 Kulangsu, notice of island of 154,504
 Kulangsu, force at. 115,626
 Kumsing moon, affray at. 23
 Kumsing moon closed. 245
 Kwan, admiral to ad. Maitland. . 300

 LAKE of Hángchau, or Si hú. . . . 106
 Lake in Kiángsi, the Póyang. . . . 386
 L'Artemise, capt. La Place. . . . 307
 Lay, G. T. review by. 487
 Lay's remarks on the Manchous 425
 Lecture of J. Quincy Adams. . . . 274
 Legends, extraordinary. 202
 Leprosy in China. 663
 Lexilogus, notice of the. 389
 Li, gov. banished to Orountsi. . . . 12
 Li, governor degraded. 11
 Liáu Chái, notice of the. 202
 Light-house, one recommended. . 298
 Lin appointed commissioner. . . . 350
 Lin Tsesii enters Canton. 355
 Lin and Tang banished to Ili. . . . 584
 Lin Tsesii's memorial. 21
 Lin Weihi, the death of. 458
 Lin becomes governor. 524
 Lindsay, an attack on H. H. . . . 12
 Lintsing, temple at. 564
 Ijungstedt, death of sir A. 131
 Locusts in Kwángsi. 21
 Locusts rise in rebellion. 130
 Lü, the mountains of. 381
 Lü, the death of governor. 131

 MACAO, changes in. 400
 Macao, Inner Harbor of. 524
 Macao, Matheson's donation to. . 181
 Macdonald, capt., his statements. . 81
 Mackenzie's, K. S., narrative. . . . 643
 Madagascar steamer burnt. . . . 634
 Maitland's dispatch to Elliot. . . . 298
 Majoribanks leaves China. 6
 Majoribanks' newyear's dinner. . . 1
 Manifesto, people's rejoinder to. . 685
 Manifesto of people at Canton. . . 630
 Manifesto by people of Tinhái. . . 646
 Mantchou Tartars, account of. . . 425
 Mantchous, the houses of the. . . . 426
 Mantchou ladies. 434
 Marine police, rules for a. 354
 Marines land in Canton. 70
 Materialism of Chinese. 202
 Matheson's, James, donation. . . . 181
 McBryde, Rev. T. and family. . . . 506
 Medals, notice of military. 323
 Medhurst's report of school. 231
 Medical Miss. Soc. 3d report. . . . 659
 Medical Mis. Soc., meeting of. . . . 520
 Med. Mis. Society's operations. . . . 335
 Medical Missionary Society. 251
 Militia, new levies of. 64
 Militia, disbanding of native. . . . 576
 Military operations of the British 289
 Military forces, lists of British. . . 116
 Ming Shi reviewed. 592
 Minglun táng, assemblages at. . . . 686
 Mission, the special, to China. . . . 114
 Morrison, the grave of Mrs. 48
 Morrison, death of Rev. Robt. D. D. 65
 Morrison Ed. Soc., meeting of. . . . 520
 Morrison Ed. Soc.'s fourth report. . 541
 Mor. Education Soc. organized. . . . 191
 Mor. Ed. Society's schools. 337
 Morrison's Dictionary, cost of. . . . 388
 Mowqua's death. 130
 Murad beg, chief of the Usbecks 145

 NAN Sung Chichuen reviewed. . . . 529
 Nanking, notices of the city. 214
 Nanking, or Kiángning. 518
 Napier met by Chinese deputies. . . 69
 Napier suggests a chamber of com. 68
 Napier retires to Macao. 74
 Napier dies at Macao. 74
 Napier and family arrive in China 25
 Napier, a monument to lord 127
 Napier's commission appointed. . . 25
 Napier's letter to the governor. . . . 26
 Napier's fort occupied. 580
 Napier's second letter to Palmerston. 66
 Napier's fort commenced. 188
 Narrative of sergeant Campbell. . . 395
 Naval forces, list of English. 119
 Navy at Chápú. 432
 Negotiations commenced. 70
 Negotiations, character of Chinese. 577
 Nemesis steamer fired at. 579
 Nerbudda abandoned by captain 683
 Nerbudda transport lost. 585
 Ningpo reoccupied by Chinese. . . . 470
 Ningpo, an attack on. 233
 Ningpo, and its subdivisions. 163
 Ningpo, the fall of. 61
 Ningpo, the city of, evacuated. . . . 342
 Niú Kien governor, degraded. . . . 681
 Niú Kien to sir Henry Pottinger 569
 Notices of the Pei ho. 92
 Notices of Hángchau. 101
 Notices on Chinese grammar. . . . 317

- Novel, the dreams in the R. Cham. 266
- OBSERVATION on natives. 480
- Officers of the U. S. squadron. 238
- Officers, provincial at Canton. 53
- Official intercourse forbidden. 76
- Official papers, summary of. 470
- Ophthalmic hospital, report of. 187
- Opium trade is not smuggling. 190
- Opium burnt in Canton. 127
- Opium to be destroyed. 457
- Opium trade, Elliot's remarks on, 401
- Opium to be surrendered. 356
- Opium, mode of smoking. 587
- Opium, searching for. 241
- Opium, trade in, flourishing. 187
- Opium, memorials on. 190, 191
- Opium trade begun on the coast 128
- Opium, legislation on. 244
- Opium, opposition against. 297
- Opium, pledge not to deal in. 360
- Opium, 20,283 chests, surrendered 366
- Opium, Elliot's notice of. 346
- Opium, memorials against. 345
- Opium, edicts against. 67
- Opium-smoking in Penang. 587
- Orthography, the new system of. 28
- Oxus, journal to the river. 142
- PAGODA, the porcelain. 215, 680
- Palmerston's instruction to Napier 22
- Pamir, the situation of. 143
- Parapattan, school at. 231
- Parker, sir William, dispatches 152, 501
- Parker's, admiral, arrival. 584
- Parsee graves in China. 51
- Passes of the Great Wall. 448
- Pay of the Mantchou officers. 432
- Peace, items of the treaty of. 514
- Peacock, U. S. ship. 11
- Pei ho, notices of the. 92
- Pei ho, anchorage off the. 93, 99
- Peking, notices of the city. 87
- Peking, situation of. 92
- Peking, the avenue to. 98
- Periodical, a Chinese monthly. 19
- Petition, superintendents not to. 189
- Pin (petition) word disallowed. 264
- Pin, the use of the term. 348
- Pinto, gov. note to Mr. Matheson 181
- Pinto, gov. arrives in Macao. 242
- Piraces near the Bogue. 184
- Plover, brig, the late Bentinck. 397
- Plowden returns to China. 11
- Poison in springs of water. 464
- Policy of the Mantchou govt. 121
- Porcelain, site of its manufacture 380
- Portraits of ancient Chinese 47, 111, 174, 323, 387, 452, 616
- Portuguese govt. instructions from 191
- Portuguese govt. at Macao. 54
- Portuguese troops go to Peking 601
- Post-office establishment. 240
- Potomac, U. S. frigate. 9
- Pottinger, sir H., proclamations 119, 179, 184, 233, 239, 342, 397, 510, 512, 514, 626, 682, 683,
- Pottinger, sir Henry's return. 64
- Pottinger's, sir Henry, arrival. 584
- Presses and wardrobes. 427
- Prisoners of Madagascar released 642
- Prize money, agents for. 115
- Proclamation against seditious meetings. 686
- Provinces, divisions of the eighteen 46
- Pwánkú, a portrait of. 47
- QUIN goes to the eastern coast. 254
- Quin, capt. in H. B. M. S. Raleigh 130
- REBELLION in Kwángtung. 6
- Register, the commencement of. 181
- Regulations, new and restrictive 128
- Relation with foreigners. 78
- Relations, British, state of. 185
- Reminiscences of the U. S. frigate Constellation. 329
- Reply to lord W. C. Bentinck. 4
- Residents, lists of foreign. 55
- Retrospection. 1, 65, 121, 185, 241, 297, 345, 401, 457, 521, 577, 672
- Reynolds, E. G. assist. land. offi. 240
- Rice, importation of. 17, 20
- Riot in Canton, Dec. 12th, 1838. 307
- Riot in Canton, Dec. 7th, 1842. 687
- River obstructed at Howqua's fort 586
- Rivers in Chekiang. 168
- Roads, the committee for. 240
- Robinson, sir G. B. chief supert. 80
- Robinson, sir G. at Lintin. 185
- Robinson, sir G.'s policy. 131
- Roof of the world, Bám-i-Dúniyah 143
- SARAH, the first free trader. 24
- Scholars of the Mor. Ed. Soc. 552
- School-books wanted. 548
- Schooners built on European mod. 525
- Seamen's Friend Association. 350
- Seminary at Parapattan. 231
- Senhouse's sir H. F. death. 583
- Serpent, H. M. brig, visit Formosa 627
- Shantung, topography of. 557

- Shanghai attacked..... 397
 Shansi, topography of..... 617
 Shauhau, portrait of..... 453
 Shinnung, portrait of..... 322
 Ships of war required..... 255
 Shipwrecked Chinese..... 247
 Shrines of the Mantchous..... 429
 Shuntien, department of..... 444
 Siamese tribute-bearers..... 130
 Sinologies, present number of.. 158
 Sketch of Confucius' life..... 411
 Sketches of China, by Davis.... 81
 Smith, G. H. on opium smoking. 587
 Smokers of opium warned..... 524
 Snugglers, seizure of..... 239
 Snuggler killed at Whampoa.... 183
 Snugglers, action against..... 263
 Snow at Canton, fall of..... 187
 Society, the dissensions in foreign 129
 Soldier's Manual, the..... 487
 Sovereigns, portraits of the three 110
 Spelter, export of, forbidden.... 12
 St. Paul's church, Macao, burnt.. 81
 St. Vincent, the ship, boat lost.. 355
 Stinton, Vincent seized..... 527
 Statesmen in China, life of.... 610
 Statistics of Chekiang..... 162
 Stewart, C. E. assist. secretary.. 240
 Stronach, reports of his school.. 176
 Sú Tungpú, works of..... 132
 Síchau, the statistics of..... 216
 Sung dynasty, the Southern.... 529
 Summary of official papers..... 470
 Sycee not to be exported..... 21
 Sz'chuen, insurrection in.... 17,128
- TA Pápau, a kidnapper..... 615
 Tales of Táu priests..... 204
 Tang's answer to Elliot..... 196
 Tang Tingching arrives..... 187
 Teishin and Tshin degraded.. 681
 Tie-chew dialect, Lessons in... 389
 Tientsin, defenses at city of... 296
 Tientsin, the defenses of..... 63
 Tientsin, the situation of..... 97
 Tinghai (Chusan) a free port.... 119
 Tinghai, capture of..... 60
 Tinghai, manifesto by people of. 646
 Tones in Chinese..... 44
 Topography of Anhui..... 307
 Topography of Chili province... 438
 Topography of Shansi..... 617
 Topography of the eighteen provinces..... 44
- Topography of Fukien..... 651
 Trade of the British stopped... 68,70
 Traits of native character..... 480
 Treachery, an instance of..... 508
 Treaty, emperor approves..... 629
 Treaty, memorial regarding the. 571
 Treaty, manner of signing the.. 575
 Treaty of peace broken off..... 579
 Treaty, signing of the..... 519
 Treaty, a commercial, proposed.. 67
 Trial at Hongkong, notices of a. 461
 Troughton, the English bark.... 130
 Tsang Wangyen, letter to..... 389
 Tsientang river described..... 170
 Tsz'ki, skirmishing at..... 496
 Tsz'ki, situation and capture of. 498
 Tsz'ki, a visit to the city of... 180
 Tsz'ki, an attack on..... 234
 Tsungming, notice of the island. 221
 Typhoon of Aug. 5th, 1835..... 130
 Typhoon of Aug. 3d, 1832..... 10
 Typhoon at Macao &c..... 583
 Tyrant, the village, executed... 21
- UNITED Sates' ships of war.. 11,186
 238,329,576
 Useful Knowledge, Society for.. 131
- VESSELS on the coast..... 15
 Victoria, Lin's letter to queen... 522
 Vincennes, U. S. sloop..... 186
- WANG Ting, suicide of..... 399,456
 Wang Tsinglan, letter of..... 389
 Wanli, emperor of Ming..... 599
 War with China, cause of the... 281
 War, the cause of the..... 510
 Warehousing in Macao..... 522
 White Deer vale in Kiangsi... 383
 Wood, Lt. John's journal..... 142
 Writing, the several modes of... 175
 Wu's visit to the Constellation.. 333
 Wúsung attacked..... 397,676
- YANGTSZ' KIANG, course of..... 374
 Yihin, emperor's son..... 16
 Yishan, an interview with..... 183
 Yishan, Yiking, and Wanwei de-graded..... 685
 Yuen Yuen made cabinet minister 20
 Yuen Yuen, sonnets by..... 327
 Yuenfusiuen, king of Cochinchina 400
 Yükien commits suicide..... 63,583
 Yüyau, a visit to the city..... 189

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

 VOL. XI.—JUNE, 1842.—No. 6.

ART. I. *Retrospection, or a Review of Public Occurrences in China during the last ten years, from January 1st, 1832, to December 31st, 1841.* (Continued from page 266.)

OPERATIONS against the trade in opium, correspondence regarding the debts of the Hingtái hong, and the visit of the British admiral to China, are the principal topics of local interest in the chapter of occurrences for 1838. In obedience to an imperial order, issued in October, 1837, the provincial authorities, on the 30th of December, sent up a memorial to the emperor, respecting the measures adopted against the receiving ships, the actual condition of those ships, and the repeated seizures made of sycee silver and of opium, and of the boats which supply the ships with provisions. In forwarding this document to his government, captain Elliot remarked that "the interruption of trade is less likely to ensue from the commands of the court, than from some grave disaster arising out of collision between the government craft and our own armed boats on the river. Loss of life in a conflict of this kind, would at once compel the government to adopt the most urgent proceedings; and the actual condition of circumstances, certainly renders such a catastrophe probable in the very highest degree."

For an account of the affairs of the bankrupt establishment of Hingtái, see vol. VI., pp. 160, 304, 590, and the subsequent volumes; also the Blue Book, and newspapers of the day.

January 18th, 1838. Captain Elliot addressed a communication to the Foreign Office, from which the following is an extract.

"The boat of a Mr. Just (a British subject, and a watch-maker, resident at Canton) was visited a few evenings since, being then about two miles above the

factories, by some official runners, and there they discovered three cases of opium. This is the first instance, for many years, of a searching visit on board European boats, and it is to be apprehended the practice may be inconveniently extended: the more so, as several of these boats are armed. It seems that this affair might have been settled on the night it happened, by a bribe of 2,000 dollars to the seizing officer, but Mr. Just would not go beyond the half of that sum. On the next day, the matter necessarily fell within the knowledge of a wider circle of officers, who would all require bribery to keep the business out of the viceroy's public sight. In due course, therefore, the demand for bribes amounted to 6,000 dollars; and at the date of the last advices from Canton (the 16th), the affair was still unfinished, and the terms for accommodation were rising rapidly. If the seizure be publicly reported to the viceroy, it will lead to some serious mischief; and at all events, the hong-merchant, who is the landlord of Mr. Just's house (and who has no more to do with the business than I have) will be a severe sufferer."—*Corresp.* p. 253.

19th. Regarding the *Horsburgh memorial*, a letter of this date was addressed to the committee in London by its corresponding committee in China, the object of the letter was to recommend the erection of a *lighthouse*, for the benefit of those who navigate the eastern seas. *Chi. Rep.*, vol. VI., p. 545.

February 25th. An imperial order was issued for the immediate strangulation of Kwó Siping, for his having been engaged in the opium trade with foreigners. This sentence of the law was executed on the unhappy victim at Macao early in April following. Vol. VI., p. 608.

April 21st. Sir Frederic Maitland addressed to captain Elliot, under this date from Madras, the following dispatch.

"Sir,—This letter will be delivered to you by captain Blake of her majesty's sloop *Larne*, whom I have ordered into the China seas to afford protection to the British interests, and to give weight to any representations you may be under the necessity of making, in case her majesty's subjects should have just cause of complaint against the Chinese authorities, and to assist you in maintaining order among the crews of the British merchantmen who frequent the port of Canton. I have now the honor to inform you that I relieved vice-admiral sir T. B. Capel, in command of her majesty's ships in the Indian seas, on the 5th of February last, and have only delayed sending a ship to China in consequence of the state of the relations of the Indian government with that of Ava; for the present, everything bears a pacific aspect, though it is by no means certain that the differences between the two governments may not ultimately produce hostilities. I shall, however, take advantage of the present position of affairs, to send the *Larne* to Macao, and after communicating with you cordially and confidentially, with instructions to go on to Manila, and obtain a supply of cordage for the dock-yard at Trincomalee, and then return to Macao.

"In the early part of July it is my intention to leave the Straits of Malacca, for the purpose of paying Macao a visit in the *Wellesley*, in compliance with instructions from the lords of the admiralty to enable me to have a personal com-

munication with you, as the interchange of information for which such communication will afford an opportunity, might, in many possible future contingencies, be highly advantageous to the British interests. As it is possible the arrival of my flag-ship, as well as that of others which I may from time to time send into the China seas, may give some cause of jealousy and suspicion to the government of China, I wish you clearly to understand that the trade being no longer a monopoly of a company of merchants, comes under the immediate protection and care of her majesty's government; and that that government considers itself bound to see that the ships and persons of her majesty's subjects are duly protected from injury or insult, as is the case in all other portions of the globe. This I communicate to you, that the Chinese government, may if necessary, be put at ease, and no suspicion arise of any hostile intention on the part of the British government, which is the farthest from their views, by the more frequent visits of our ships now, as compared with former times.

"Though capt. Blake is commanded to assist you in maintaining order among the crews of the British merchant ships, you must be perfectly aware he, as captain of a ship of war, has no legal right to interfere, and must be very cautious in committing himself in the disputes between the masters and their crews.

"I have, &c., (Signed) FREDERICK MAITLAND."

—*Corresp.* p. 311.

July 12th. Admiral Maitland having arrived off Macao addressed captain Elliot the following note.

"Sir,—In reference to my letter dated at Madras, 21st of April last, acquainting you with my intention to visit, in person, this part of my station, I now beg to inform you that I have arrived off Macao in her majesty's ship Wellesley, and mean to proceed to the anchorage called Tungkú bay, or Urnston's harbor, which I am informed is the safest and most convenient roadstead for a large ship at this season of the year. My future movements will be directed very much by circumstances, and I shall be obliged to you to communicate any information you are possessed of, which you think may be useful or interesting to me, as my stay in this neighborhood must depend very much upon circumstances. I shall not form any plan until I have communicated with you, which I shall take an early opportunity of doing. I have, &c.,

—*Corresp.* p. 312. (Signed) "FREDERICK MAITLAND."

15th. Captain Elliot acknowledged the receipt of the two preceding, and in reply thus wrote.

"Your remark, that the aspect of public affairs in India was unsettled, and that therefore your intention to visit this part of your station might be frustrated for the present, led me to refrain from making any communication to the provincial government founded upon that contingency, till the period of your actual arrival in these seas. It is now my purpose to repair to Canton towards the end of this week, and to cause it to be announced to the governor that I am ready, by your desire, to explain the peaceful objects of your visit, if his excellency shall think fit to receive my address in a manner which may be consistent with my instructions from her majesty's government. I shall, at the same time, in conformity with your directions communicated to me in the conference I had the honor to have with you on the 13th instant, acquaint the governor that you are willing

to pay your personal respects to him, upon the clear understanding that you are to be received on a perfectly equal footing.

"And I shall take care to explain, as you have desired, that you would never forward or receive written communications to or from the governor, except they bore the superscription significant of complete evenness of dignity. It is probable that the provincial government will make some approach towards me as soon as your arrival is reported, and with that impression I have deferred my visit to Canton till the period I have mentioned. In conclusion, I permit myself to remark that it is a source of great satisfaction and support to me to have your concurrence, that every proper effort should be made upon my part, (and failing my success, upon your own) to explain the amicable objects of her majesty's government in commanding you to visit this empire. The rejection of all means of friendly communication with her majesty's government submitted upon the part of an officer of your high station, and in an imposing attitude, is a course not to be expected; or at all events, there can be little doubt that such rash impracticability would expose the governor to the grave displeasure of his own court if it were persisted in, and be made the subject of future complaint at the mouth of the Pei ho.

I have, &c.,

—*Corresp.* p. 313.

(Signed)

"CHARLES ELLIOT."

Under the same date captain Elliot, having received an edict (諭) *yü*, from the subprefect of Macao, returned the same for correction.

29th. Captain Elliot, having proceeded to Canton, addressed the following note to the governor.

"An English officer, of the first rank, Maitland, commanding the ships of his sovereign in the Indian seas, has arrived off these coasts, by the command of his government. The superintendent Elliot has now received Maitland's instructions to signify to his excellency the governor, that he desires to explain the peaceful purposes of this visit. It would be convenient, therefore, that the manner of intercourse should be clearly understood beforehand, so that all difficulties and misunderstandings may be prevented. For this reason Elliot requests that the governor will be pleased to send officers to communicate with him. And if they should come, his excellency may be assured that they will be received in a manner consistent with their dignity.

—*Corresp.* p. 314.

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOT."

On the day preceding, i. e. on the 28th, an affair took place at the Bogue, which served to hasten direct intercourse between the English and Chinese authorities; and is thus set forth in a "declaration of captain Middlemist."

"Mr. William Campbell Middlemist, a master in her majesty's royal navy, and commander of the British ship *Falcon*, of London, now lying at Hongkong, states, that he was proceeding from Hongkong to Canton, on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1838, in the schooner *Bombay* (passage-boat), when, nearing the Bogue, he was chased by two mandarin boats, which made signs, by waving a flag, which he understood to be a signal to heave-to; which signs were disregarded, it not being usual for the mandarin boats to make such signals. One of the mandarin boats then fired a musket, apparently to call the attention of the batteries, which immediately commenced firing shot upon the *Bombay*, which at first

fell short, but, as the passage-boat approached the Bogue fort, being under the necessity of closing the land, the shot from the batteries were better directed, two of them passing between the masts of the schooner, and one within a yard of the bow, throwing the water on board. The Bombay then immediately rounded-to, and was boarded by one of the before-mentioned mandarin boats, at about 4 P. M. The boarding officer (who was not the mandarin, but an interpreter) inquired whether 'admiral Maitland, or any of his soldiers, women, or man-of-war's men, were on board? If so, they would not be allowed to pass up the Bogue:' which inquiries were answered in the negative.

"On one of the passengers of the Bombay inquiring of the boarding officer whether he would seize opium, if any were on board, that officer answered *no*! The officer then left the schooner, and she proceeded again for Canton; but, in about an hour afterwards, she was again brought-to by a shot from the Tiger fort, and boarded by a boat from that fort, the officer of which (who did not leave his boat) made the like inquiries, viz., 'whether admiral Maitland, or any of his soldiers, women, or man-of-war's men were on board?' which being answered, as before, in the negative, the schooner was allowed to proceed without further molestation. (Signed) W. C. MIDDLEMIST.

"Declared before me, on board her majesty's ship Wellesley, in Tungku bay, 1st of August, 1838. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT."

—Corresp. pages 314-315.

August 4th. Admiral Kwán addressed the following dispatch to sir Frederick Maitland.

"Kwán Tienpei, general (or admiral) of the celestial empire, the potent and fear-inspiring, writes for the information of Maitland, the chief commander of the vessels of war of the English nation. We of the celestial empire, and you of the English nation, have had a common market at Cantou for two hundred years past. On both sides there has been the fullest harmony, without the slightest interruption thereof. During the continuance here of your nation's superintending officer, Elliot, all too has been quiet.

"Recently, Elliot went to Canton, and there told the hong-merchants, that in consequence of the unwillingness of the merchants of the various nations to submit to restraint, he had represented to his sovereign a wish that another should be sent hither in his place: that now his sovereign had sent from home the noble Maitland, and it was desired that both should repair together to Canton, humbly and plainly to address his excellency the governor, in reference to the continuance here of Elliot as superintendent. To these public arrangements, of your nation, his excellency our governor would of course consent, were it not that the prohibitory enactments of the celestial empire have hitherto withheld from commanders-general of vessels of war permission to enter the port; and of this Elliot is well aware.

"On a recent visit of Elliot to Canton, he sought to effect a sudden change in the ancient rules, by using, in place of the words 'humble address,' (*pin*.) the words 'letter of intelligence,' (*shúsin*.) Hence his excellency our governor declined to receive, in disobedience of the regulations, his documents. Perhaps Elliot may have failed to inform you, the honorable commander-general, of this circumstance of not using the words 'humble address.' What may be the motives for your present step of moving these three vessels to the anchorage of

Lungkeet? When I consider that your sovereign has sent you hither, a distance of tens of thousands of miles, to conduct affairs, I feel that you must be a man of capacity at home. Should you now neglect to distinguish clearly right from wrong, and act upon the spur of the moment, will not the blame rest on you—how will you be able to answer it to your sovereign? These things I specially put before you; and, while quietly awaiting your reply, I wish you unalloyed enjoyment of repose.”—*Corresp.* p. 315.

5th. Under this date we have the three following papers relative to the affair of the Bombay.

NO. 1. SIR F. MAITLAND TO THE CHINESE ADMIRAL.

Her majesty's ship *Wellesley*, off Chuenpe, Aug. 5th, 1838.

“In reply to the admiral's note of yesterday, I have shortly to observe that the cause of my coming to this anchorage of Lungkeet is distinct from the affairs of Elliot, and is to demand explanations for an insult offered to the sovereign of my country in the person of myself, by firing at and boarding a British vessel, under the pretext that I might be on board. I have now to request that the admiral will send me officers, in order that I may fully explain my meaning, and having fulfilled my objects in coming to this anchorage, sail away to more convenient places below. Thus will all change of an interruption of the peace that has so long subsisted between the two countries be happily removed.

“With compliments, I have the honor to remain, &c.,

(Signed)

“F. L. MAITLAND.” (L. S.)

NO. 2. DECLARATION OF CHINESE OFFICERS.

“On the 8th day of the 6th month (28th July), an English boat was entering the Bogue, when certain natives spoke wrongly of your honorable admiral, his family, and subordinates, inquiring whether they were on board or not, and adding that, if they were on board, the boat must return, but; if not, she might proceed through the Bogue. This has been inquired into. It was not done in consequence of any official orders: the wrong language was that of the natives aforesaid themselves. Should any such-like language be used hereafter, the circumstance shall be at once investigated and punished. Their thus offending your honorable admiral is one and the same as offending our own admiral.”

[The above was written by Lí, a hietái or tsántsiáng, and another officer, whose name was not learned, of the rank of shaupéi. It is in the handwriting of the latter, whose rank may be considered analogous to that of lieutenant-commander. The rank of the former is analogous to that of post-captain.]

NO. 3. MINUTES OF CORRESPONDENCE HELD ON BOARD THE *WELLESLEY*.

“After the officers deputed by the Chinese admiral to visit sir Frederick Maitland had, in writing, disavowed, on the part of their admiral, all sanction of the insulting inquiries made on board the boat *Bombay*, sir Frederick Maitland observed, ‘That irregularities will happen, but, as they may lead to serious misunderstandings between the two nations, they require to be noticed and checked. That the títuh had expressed a determination to punish the person who had committed this offence. But that, since every intention of insulting the British flag had now been disavowed, he hoped the títuh would consider it an accident, and forgive the offender.’ To this the

officers replied, that it was an insult to the *títuh* himself, as well as to sir Frederick Maitland, and that the offence could not be passed over, but must of necessity be punished.

"The admiral then said, that, having satisfactorily settled the business that had brought him up to Lungkeet, he meant to take the earliest opportunity of wind and tide to return to Tungkú. That, the monsoon, being now against his return southward, he would probably remain some weeks longer in that neighborhood. He added, that since the trade had ceased to be in the hands of the Company, frequent visits of British vessels of war may be expected, it being in accordance with the genius of the English nation to look after its subjects in foreign countries, to see that they are subjected to no insults, and that disturbances do not take place among them. That they may rest assured, however, that these vessels will come always with a peaceful purpose.

"The officers requested in the name of the *títuh*, that orders should be given to put a stop to the irregularities of British subjects, such as had been alluded to in the second conference between the *títuh* and captain Maitland. The admiral informed them, that merchant vessels are not under the martial discipline of the navy, but are subject to the civil authority; and pointed them to captain Elliot, who was present. Captain Elliot assured them that his constant wish has been to preserve peace and good order. He added a desire that the governor might be informed that the late negotiations on his part were carried on by him, in obedience to the orders of his government, and were not owing to any want of respect towards his excellency."

—*Corresp.* pp. 316-317.

10th. The affairs relative to the Bombay, and the visit of the Wellesley to Chuenpí, &c., are thus reviewed in a dispatch to viscount Palmerston, under this date.

"My lord,—In returning to the subject of my hurried dispatch of the 17th inst., I take the liberty to observe that I had delayed the acknowledgment of your lordship's dispatch of November 2d, 1837, till the arrival of the rear-admiral commanding-in-chief (which I had reason to expect from other sources of information,) should enable me to report any consequences that might result from that event. Upon the 13th ult., sir Frederiek L. Maitland arrived off this place in her majesty's ship Wellesley, accompanied by her majesty's brig *Algerine*, and I immediately joined him in the cutter *Louisa*, and proceeded onwards with the ships to the anchorage of Tungkú bay, distant about seven leagues to the southward of the Bocca Tigris; a position which, besides its recommendations in point of safety and sufficient distance from the entrance of the river, has the advantage of being remote from the anchorage of the ships engaged in the illicit traffic.

"On the day that I joined him, the admiral placed in my hand the communication, of which I now transmit an inclosure; and my reply to this, and the previous dispatch of the 21st April, is also now forwarded. A few days after his excellency's arrival, I received a communication from the *kiumin fú*, the district magistrate of this place, superscribed in the usual form; but as the inside bore the character *yü*, which signifies 'a command,' I returned it to him unread, with a few lines to the effect that I should be glad to give it my attention as soon as this mistake was corrected. The next approach was in the old form of an

edict from the governor, addressed to the three hong-merchants, and forwarded by them to me, through the hands of a linguist. This document was returned unopened, with a message that my strict orders from her majesty's government in this respect, had frequently been clearly and deferentially explained to the governor, and that I could not deviate from them. It is not to be doubted that the purport of these two communications was identical, namely, to desire that I would enjoin upon the rear-admiral the propriety of sailing away from the coasts of the empire. I felt then that any protraction of the attempt to explain the peaceful object of his visit, might give some color to the pretext that it was suspicious and dangerous, and lead (with the hope to draw it to a conclusion,) to a course of harassing measures, directed either against the trade, or against the social comforts of her majesty's subjects, by depriving them of their servants, and otherwise inconveniencing them.

"Under this impression, and with sir Frederick Maitland's concurrence, I proceeded to Canton on the 25th ult., and having hoisted the flag, forwarded to the city gates by the hands of Messrs. Morrison and Elmslie, an open paper for transmission to the governor by an officer. The paper was left open with the view to obviate the difficulty about the character *pin*. It was conveyed to the governor by the kwánglie, but the three senior merchants returned it to me in the course of the evening with the remark from his excellency that his orders from the emperor were imperative, and that he could not take it unless it bore the character *pin*. The merchants were at the same time desired to acquaint me that the governor was a lover of peace and good understanding, and would go as far as he could to accommodate the difficulties upon the subject of intercourse. They then proposed by his command, that I should receive an official address from the governor setting forth that the three senior merchants were indeed officers, and that therefore I could no longer reasonably decline to receive papers addressed to them for communication to me. I answered that it needed all my respect for his excellency to return any other than very strong terms of reply to this extravagant suggestion, and that I should certainly be less scrupulous if any heedlessness of the kind were repeated.

"My government was actuated by sentiments of profound veneration for the emperor, but it should be plainly understood that it would not regard these triflings and evasions with satisfaction. They were unfriendly and unworthy. I then remarked that I had now formally offered to set forth the peaceful purposes of the rear-admiral's visit, and if the governor did not think fit to accept these explanations, my business in Canton was concluded, and I should return forthwith to Macao. Whilst these communications were passing at Canton, a British boat passing through the Bocca Tigris, on the 28th ultimo, was fired upon by the batteries, and upon her arrival in Canton, Mr. Middlemist, a passenger on board, made a declaration before me, subsequently reduced to writing on board the Wellesley. Upon this I sent again for the three senior merchants, and desired them to express to the governor my serious anxiety upon the subject. The rear-admiral had taken the utmost precaution to prevent the least cause of irritation or suspicion, and was afraid that the offensive declaration at the forts, that violence was used especially in search for him, and not for opium, or other illicit trade, would give him great and just displeasure. At all events, I felt that it became me immediately to submit the circumstance to his knowledge, and I sincerely hoped the governor would furnish me with an official disavowal of any intention to insult or provoke him.

"The merchants declared that the governor could have no such purpose, and that the whole matter was of course a mistake of the inferior officers, but they did not hand me any formal declaration to that effect, and I therefore proceeded at once to the rear-admiral at Tungkú bay, where I arrived on the 1st instant. I represented to him that in my judgment this was the first of what would be found to be a series of experiments on the extent of his forbearance, and that I had a conviction the provincial government would tone their future proceedings in this respect, either for civility or increased aggression, by his treatment of the actual emergency.

"The rear-admiral remarked to me that he had come to China with a deliberate determination most studiously to avoid the least violation of the customs or prejudices either of the government or people; but that he was not less resolved to bear no insult on the honor of the flag intrusted to his protection, and that he should therefore proceed forthwith to the Boeca Tigris with her majesty's ships under his command, and demand a formal disavowal of these unprovoked attacks upon him. Her majesty's ships Wellesley, Larne, and Algerine, were accordingly moved to the anchorage of Chuenpí, where they arrived on the morning of the 4th instant, and I accompanied them in the cutter Louisa, with the hope to render myself useful to the rear-admiral. On the morning of our arrival there, the captain of the flag-ship was sent to the men-of-war junks off the batteries, accompanied by Mr. Morrison, and conveying a dispatch from the rear-admiral to the governor of Canton. The Chinese officers manifested considerable disinclination to this course of proceeding, (without, however, positively declining it,) and began by proposing some alteration in the form of the address, which involved no abandonment of the rear-admiral's right to communicate upon a footing of equality, and was therefore adopted.

"But whilst these communications were passing upon the subject of the mode of address, the accompanying paper from the Chinese admiral was received, and upon this, it was determined to apply at once to that functionary for redress, which was accordingly done next morning (the 5th). The result was the mission of an officer of equal rank with captain Maitland, to wait upon the rear-admiral, accompanied by one of less rank; and the expressions of disavowal of any intention to insult were written at the dictation of the higher officer, by the hand of the other, on board the Wellesley in the presence of the rear-admiral, captains Maitland, Blake, Kingeome, Mr. Morrison, and myself. Sir Frederiek signified his satisfaction with this declaration, and took occasion through Mr. Morrison to make some further observations, the purport of which I have now the honor to submit. An exchange of civilities then took place, and on the morning of the next day (the 6th) the ships returned to their former anchorage at Tungkú bay, where they still remain. I have already presumed to offer my respectful testimony to the great judgment and temper which the rear-admiral displayed in the discharge of this duty: and I believe it will appear to your lordship that the whole transaction is calculated to leave lasting and favorable impressions both of the firmness and moderation of the higher officers of her majesty's government. The events have passed without interruption to the trade or any other description of inconvenience.

I have, &c.,

—*Corresp.* pp. 309-311.

(Signed)

"CHARLES ELLIOT."

29th. Under this date the following correspondence occurred regarding the departure of the English admiral:

NO. 1. SIR FREDERICK MAITLAND TO THE CHINESE ADMIRAL.

"Rear-admiral sir Frederick Maitland has the honor to acquaint the títuh, that the ship bearing the flag, now lying at Tungkú, has recently been visited by a government boat, with a desire to be informed when the ship will proceed to sea. In order that no doubt may exist as to the real and peaceful purposes of his visit, sir Frederick Maitland considers it proper to record in a written form, the explanation which he had the honor to make to the honorable officers, who waited upon him at Chuenpí on the 5th instant. The trade has now ceased to be in the hands of the Company, and is under the direct control and protection of the British sovereign. Frequent visits of the British men-of-war therefore must be expected, because it is in accordance with the genius of the English government to look after the interests of its subjects in foreign countries, to see that they are subjected to no injustice, and that no disturbances take place amongst them. The Chinese government, however, may rest assured, that the British vessels of war who visit this empire, will come always with a peaceful purpose; but sir Frederick Maitland must demand, in the name of his government, peaceful and respectful treatment towards them. The monsoon being now against his return to the southward, sir Frederick Maitland will probably remain a few weeks longer in this neighborhood. With expressions of compliment and consideration, he has the honor to remain, &c.

(Signed)

F. L. MAITLAND."

NO. 2. THE CHINESE ADMIRAL'S REPLY.

"On the 29th August, I opened and perused your communication, and acquainted myself with all the honorable and excellent thoughts therein expressed. The thoughtful care that is therein manifested, has also yielded me gratification. Having before heard that you were indisposed, and having also been informed of the loss of your niece, I was mentally grieved; but yet I dared not, by waiting upon you, to infringe the rules of my country; at this I trust you will not feel any offense. The outer seas afford good space and depth of water; and there is nothing to apprehend from winds or waves. Should your public affairs yet detain you several weeks, there can be no obstacle thereto. I pray you to be careful of yourself, to keep your body in health and comfort. I specially address this in reply, and wish your excellency much and many blessings."—*Corresp.* pp. 319-320.

September 25th. Admiral Maitland addressed this communication to the Chinese admiral, being then at Tungkú.

"Rear-admiral sir Frederick Maitland being about to sail away from the Canton river, for other parts of his station, as the season for the change of monsoon is fast approaching, takes this opportunity to acquaint the títuh therewith, and expressing the high sense he entertains of the manner in which all the communications which have passed between his excellency and himself, have been carried on. It has been sir Frederick Maitland's constant desire to maintain such order amongst the officers and men under his command, as might prevent any act of theirs giving offense to the Chinese authorities, in which he trusts he has been successful; and the captain of every British ship-of-war which may hereafter be sent to the coast of China, will be directed to comport himself in the same manner. Sir Frederick Maitland further feels it a duty he owes to the commanders of the imperial war-junks which have been stationed in the neighborhood of the ship bearing his flag, to state for the títuh's information, that their conduct has been marked by the strictest propriety and civility. Sir Frederick Maitland

requests the tñuh will accept his best wishes for his health and prosperity; and as a mark of his feelings towards him, begs he will honor him by the acceptance of a few bottles of Cape sweet wine. (Signed) F. L. MAITLAND."

October 4th. The British admiral sir F. Maitland, left Macao Roads, accompanied by the Algerine.

17th. The Larne returned from a cruise on the coast of Cochinchina, on a fruitless search for the Antonio Pereira.

22d. The French ship of war, L'Artemise, captain La Place, arrived off Macao from Manila.

November 26th. The creditors of the bankrupt hong-merchants informed viscount Palmerston of their settlement, to receive Hingtái's debts by instalments in eight and a half years, and Kingqua's in ten years.

December 3d. A seizure of opium was made by the custom-house officers, at Canton, immediately in front of the foreign factory inhabited by Mr. Innes. For the sequel of this case, see *Chi. Rep.* vol. VII. p. 438; *Corresp.* p. 323, &c.

12th. This is a memorable day in the annals of Canton, signalized by an attempt to execute a Chinese criminal in front of the foreign factories. The particulars of which are detailed in the Repository. vol. VII., p. 445, &c., *Correspond.* p. 325.

31st. Captain Elliot announced to viscount Palmerston that he had resumed his correspondence with the Chinese authorities, and incurred the responsibility of communicating with his excellency the governor, his dispatches being superscribed with the character 稟 *pín*

(To be continued.)

ART. II. *Topography of A'nhwui; situation and boundaries of the province; its area and population; departments and districts, rivers, lakes, mountains, productions, &c.*

As already remarked, the two provinces of A'nhwui and Kiángsú were formerly united in one, which was called Kiángnán, i. e. 'south of the river.' The name A'nhwui (安徽) means "peace and excellence," i. e. the peaceful and excellent province. The southwestern portion of the old province of Kiángnán constitutes the modern A'nhwui, the boundary line of which forms almost a complete circle,

and is conterminous—on the north with the provinces of Hònnán and Kiángsú; on the east, with Kiángsú and Chekiáng; on the south, with Chekiáng and Kiángsí; and on the west, with Kiángsí and Hònnán. Its extreme limits stretch from about lat. $29^{\circ} 3'$ to $34^{\circ} 15'$ N., and from long. 3° E., to $1^{\circ} 25'$ W. of Peking.

Its area is greater than that of Kiángsú, and is probably between forty and forty-five thousand square miles, but no scientific admeasurement of it has been made since the division. The surface of the country in the eastern part resembles that of Kiángsú.

The population, according to the census of the 17th year of Kiáng is 34,168,059 individuals, which is about 850 on a square mile. There is however, some little uncertainty about the computations regarding this and the adjoining province, as their separate areas cannot be exactly ascertained. There is, according to Barrow, 92,961 square miles in Kiángnán, which gives an average of 774 individuals to a square mile for both the present provinces. Their area united is about the same as that of the two states of New York and Pennsylvania, of which the average united population to a square mile is nearly 45 individuals. Their area is also about the same as that of Paraguay, where Dr. Francia lately reigned; half as large as Spain; a little larger than England and Scotland; and about the same as Bokhara in Central Asia.

The province is divided into thirteen departments and fifty-four districts—the names of which are subjoined, in the order in which they are found in the Collected Statutes of the reigning dynasty. The figures, indicating the latitude and longitude of the several chief towns, are borrowed from the folio edition of Du Halde.

I. 安慶府 *Anking fú*; or the

Department of Anking, contains six districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 37' 10''$ N., and long. $0^{\circ} 35' 47''$ E. of Peking, and $117^{\circ} 0' 47''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 懷寧 <i>Hwáining</i> , | 4 潛山 <i>Tsienshán</i> , |
| 2 望江 <i>Wángkiáng</i> , | 5 太湖 <i>Táihú</i> , |
| 3 宿松 <i>Susung</i> , | 6 桐城 <i>Tungching</i> . |

II. 徽州府 *Hwuichau fú*; or the

Department of Hwuichau, contains six districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $29^{\circ} 58' 30''$ N., and long. $2^{\circ} 3' 20''$ E. of Peking, and $118^{\circ} 28' 20''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | | | |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1 歙縣 | Hi hien, | 4 績溪 | Tsikí, |
| 2 婺源 | Wúyuen, | 5 休寧 | Híuning, |
| 3 黟縣 | Y hien, | 6 祁門 | Kímun. |

III. 寧國府 *Ningkwó fú*; or the

Department of Ningkwó, contains six districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 2' 56''$ N., and long. $2^{\circ} 15' 33''$ E. of Peking, and $118^{\circ} 40' 33''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|------|----------|
| 1 宣城 | Siuenching, | 4 旌德 | Tsingti, |
| 2 寧國 | Ningkwó, | 5 太平 | Táiping, |
| 3 涇縣 | King hien, | 6 南陵 | Nánling. |

IV. 池州府 *Chíchau fú*; or the

Department of Chíchau, contains six districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $30^{\circ} 45' 41''$ N., and long. $0^{\circ} 58' 34''$ E. of Peking, and $117^{\circ} 23' 34''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | | | |
|------|----------|------|------------|
| 1 貴池 | Kweichí, | 4 東流 | Tungliú, |
| 2 石埭 | Shitái, | 5 青陽 | Tsingyáng, |
| 3 建德 | Kienti, | 6 銅陵 | Tungling. |

V. 太平府 *Táiping fú*; or the

Department of Táiping, contains three districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 38' 38''$ N., and long. $2^{\circ} 4' 15''$ E. of Peking, and $118^{\circ} 29' 15''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | | | |
|------|---------|------|-----------|
| 1 當塗 | Tángtú, | 3 繁昌 | Fáncháng. |
| 2 蕪湖 | Wúhú, | | |

VI. 廬州府 *Lúchau fú*; or the

Department of Lúchau, contains five districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $31^{\circ} 56' 57''$ N., and long. $0^{\circ} 46' 50''$ E. of Peking, and $117^{\circ} 21' 50''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | | | |
|------|------------|-------|-------------|
| 1 合肥 | Hófei, | 4 無爲州 | Wúwei chau, |
| 2 廬江 | Lúkiáng, | 5 舒城 | Shúching. |
| 3 巢縣 | Tsáu hien, | | |

VII. 鳳陽府 *Fungyáng fú*; or the

Department of Fungyáng, contains seven districts.

Its chief city is situated in lat. $32^{\circ} 55' 30''$ N., and long. $1^{\circ} 1' 26''$ E. of Peking, and $116^{\circ} 26' 26''$ E. of Greenwich.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 鳳陽 Fungyáng, | 5 靈璧 Lingpi, |
| 2 定遠 Tingyuen, | 6 懷遠 Hwáiyuen, |
| 3 鳳臺 Fungtái, | 7 宿州 Su chau. |
| 4 壽州 Shau chau, | |

VIII. 潁州府 *Yingchau fú*; or the

Department of Yingchau, contains six districts.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 阜陽 Fauyáng, | 4 亳州 Pó chau, |
| 2 潁上 Yingsháng, | 5 太和 Táihò, |
| 3 霍邱 Hókiú, | 6 蒙城 Mungching. |

IX. 廣德州 *Kwángti chau*; or the
Department of Kwángti, has one district.

- 1 建平 Kienping.

X. 滁州 *Chú chau*; or the
Department of Chú, contains two districts.

- 1 全椒 Tsiuentsiáu, 2 來安 Láían.

XI. 和州 *Hò chau*; or the
Department of Hò, has but one district.

- 1 含山 Hánshán.

XII. 六安州 *Luán chau*; or the
Department of Luán, has two districts.

- 1 霍山 Hóshán, 2 英山 Yingshán.

XIII. 泗州 *Sz' chau*; or the
Department of Sz', has three districts.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 天長 Tiencháng, | 3 盱眙 Húi. |
| 2 五河 Wúhò, | |

Before describing the several departments in detail, it is proper to remark here, that the Great river, as the Yángtsz' kiáng is called, runs through the province diagonally due northeast from Kiángsí to Kiángsú, having about one third of the province on the south and east, and the remainder on the north and west of the river. This river enters Kiángsú about twenty-five or thirty miles to the southwest of the ancient Nánking.

I. *The department of A'inking*, the chief city of which is the provincial capital, lies on the northwestern bank of the Great river, and is bounded, on the south by the province of Kiángsí, on the west by Húpi, and on the north by the departments of Luán and Lúchau. The magistrate of the district Hwáining has his residence at the city of A'inking. Southwest from this city is the chief town of the district Wángkiáng, on the northern bank of the Great river. Due west from this last named town is the district of Susung with its chief town. Again, going a little to the northwest from A'inking, a distance of about thirty miles, you arrive at Tsienshán; and thence moving on to the southwest you find the town Táihú, the capital of the district of the same name. The town is built on an island in the Tsing-shi hò, or the river of 'Transparent-stones. North from the capital of the department is the town of Tungching, standing near the fountain head of a streamlet, which flows southward into the Great river. A mountainous ridge runs nearly parallel with the Great river, distant perhaps forty miles, and seems to form the western boundary of the department. From this ridge numerous little rills descend, and after being united in two streams enter the Great river, one to the north and the other to the south of A'inking. In the southern part of this department are some small lakes.

Du Halde speaks of this department as being very beautiful and fertile. Its chief city was visited by the members of Amherst's embassy, and the following particulars are gleaned from the Sketches of Mr. Davis. It is a large and important town, and the residence of a lieut.-governor. Mr. Davis says, "On entering the eastern suburb of the city, we perceived a very long single rank of soldiers, in their petticoat armor, drawn out to the number of nearly five hundred. With their helmets, flags, and other appurtenances, they made, as usual, a good theatrical show; and against Chinese rebels and robbers were probably invincible. Having admired these gentry, we made our boatmen approach the shore, and sallied forth to explore the city, which we entered at the eastern gate, nearest the water, and proceeded directly through the town, in a westerly direction, to

meet our boats at their anchorage beyond the western suburbs. The streets were as narrow as I had ever seen them in a Chinese city, nor were the shops very splendid; but many good dwelling-houses presented themselves—or rather their courts and gateways, for no gentleman's house in China ever adjoins the street. The palace of the lieutenant-governor we first took for a temple, but were soon undeceived by the inscriptions on the huge lanterns at each side of the gateway in front of the great open court. These official residences seldom display any magnificence. The pride of a Chinese officer of rank consists in his power and station; and as the display of mere wealth attracts little respect, it is neglected more than in any country of the world. On particular family festivals, as marriages, funerals, and the like, considerable sums are expended. The best shops that we saw were those for the sale of horn lanterns and porcelain." He goes on to say, that the porcelain was of the finest kind, that some of the tea-cups with covers were unusually elegant, and that the price was naturally very low in comparison with their sale value at Canton.

II. *The department of Hwuichau* forms the southeast portion of the province, comprising three vallies, being those through which flow the rivers Nán, Wú, and Sinán, the last entering Chekiáng and the others Kiángsí. The head-waters of these streams rise on a range of hills running some forty miles distant from the Great river, and flow off to the south and east. This range forms the northern and north-western boundary of the department, separating it from the departments of Ningkwó and Chí chau. On the east and southeast the department is bounded by Chekiáng, and on the south by Kiángsí. The chief town of the department, called by the same name Hwuichau, is the residence of the magistrate of the district Hi, and stands on the eastern bank of the river Sinán. A second district lies due north from this, and a third due west, and near the centre of the department. From this third, a fourth lies northward, and a fifth westward, and a sixth southward. The inhabitants of this department are distinguished for their commercial activity; and there were also, in Du Halde's time, some bankers of great wealth, who had their establishments in almost all parts of the empire. In the mountains, Du Halde says there are mines of gold, silver, and copper. Some of the best teas are brought from Hwuichau; and also some of the best ink and lackerware. The produce of the country is carried down the Sinán to the Tsientáng, and thence to Hingchau.

III. *The department of Ningkwô*—or the peaceful kingdom—is situated directly north from Hwuichau, on two small rivers which flow from the south. It is bounded on the north by the department of Táiping; on the east by that of Kwángti; on the southeast by Chekiáng; on the south by the department of Hwuichau; and on the west by that of Chíchau. The chief town of the department stands on the north, between the two abovenamed rivers, and is the residence of the magistrate of Siuenching. Northwest from this is Nánling; southeast is Ningkwô; southwest is Kinghien; and south and southwest from Kinghien are Tsingti and Táiping.

IV. *The department of Chichau* comprises the narrow strip of country, which lies along the south and east bank of the Great river, extending from it to the departments Hwuichau and Ningkwô on the east, and from the department of Táiping on the north to the province of Kiángsí on the south. The capital stands about midway between the two extreme limits of the department, and is the residence of the magistrate of the district Kweichí. North from this is Tungling, standing near the Great river; east is Tsingyáng; southeast is Shikáng; southward are Kienti and Tunglau, the latter standing near the Great river.

The town of Tungling was visited by the members of Amherst's mission. Mr. Davis and others in a small party traveled ten or twelve miles on shore, but he gives no account of all that he there saw and heard. This was on the 2d of November, 1816. The following day he visited a village called *Tátung chin*, on the southeastern side of the river. The open country, "in all its beautiful features" closely resembled that of Tungling, with some very high hills at the distance of several miles. On the second day of their stay they traveled a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles. "The course was at first along a regular pathway from the town, partly paved with broad stones, until we reached a village at the foot of the high hills, which it was intended to ascend. In our way we came, for the first time, to small tea plantations, being now within the latitudes in which the shrub flourishes. In the same valley we discovered a new and curious species of oak, and observed that the mulberry was extensively cultivated. On ascending one of the lofty hills of the range, a very fine prospect was afforded of the surrounding country and the course of the river. The whole surface of these picturesque mountains was covered with a vast variety of shrubs and plants, many of the latter aromatic, and among the rest the wild thyme very abundant." On the 7th they anchored at *Wúshá kiá*—"Black-sand branch,"—"Kiá,

meaning any part of a river where the stream divides into two so as to compass an island in the middle." Mr. Davis speaks of the Chinese conductors being afraid to proceed along the open breadth of the Great river while the wind was high, and he was surprised at the inferiority of the sailors there to those at Canton. "The boats were almost as different as the boatmen; for while the Canton vessels are strongly built and capable of buffeting the waves, the great square boxes, clamped with iron at the corners, in which we were at present embarked, seemed really to justify the apprehensions of their conductors." While there he had repeated rambles on shore, and saw the agriculturists cultivating rice, cotton, buckwheat, &c. Having passed A'inking on the one side, and Tunglau on the other side of the river, they visited *Hwáyuen chin*, "the flower-garden station," where they "made an excursion along the side of the river to a small wood, consisting principally of green hollies, and several of the young members of the party trespassed so far on the lord of the manor of the Flower-garden station as to cut themselves some walking sticks." On the 11th, a soldier of the ambassador's guard was drowned, and was buried the next day: "the whole squadron then set sail, and proceeded along one of the branches of the river, which was divided by a long island into two streams. Towards evening we approached a very singular rock, famous among the Chinese under the name of *Siáukü shán*, the "Little Orphan hill," rising precipitously from the water to the height of between two and three hundred feet." On its summit were some buildings belonging to priests of Budha: and the sides and summit of the rock were absolutely darkened with the countless swarm of pelicans, closely resembling the fishing bird of the country.

V. *The department of Táiping* also lies on the southeast side of the river, extending from the department of Chíchau to the province of Kiangsú. Its three districts, commencing with Tángtú on the northeast, succeed each other, as you proceed to the southwest, going up the river. The chief city of Wúhú hien, Mr. Davis says, is "a very considerable town, the *largest* of its class in China. The streets proved on inspection to be superior to those of many of the first class cities; and some were as large and as well furnished with handsome shops as those at Canton. It is to the great inland commerce carried on by this town, that such unusual wealth and prosperity are to be referred." Here he saw bales of cloth with the E. I. Co.'s mark upon them. These were brought inland from Canton, a distance of about six hundred miles. Here too he visited a pagoda and several temples,

one of which was dedicated to Kwánti, the tutelary Mars of China, ancestor of the late admiral Kwán, who fell in the battle of the Bogue. As they advanced slowly up the river, they found "a climate and country which could yield to none in the world, and equalled by very few. The landscape, consisting of the finest combination of hill and dale, with very high mountains in the distance, was variegated in the most beautiful manner with the red and yellow tints of autumn."

VI. *The department of Luchau* lies on the northwestern bank of the Great river, and northeast from A'inking, the first department of the province, which it very much resembles. Near its centre there is a large lake, filled by streamlets flowing into it from the northwest, and southwest, and discharging its own waters through a channel descending in an easterly direction into the Yángtsz' kiáng. Taking this lake for a centre of a circle, with five radii of fifteen or twenty miles in length, a chief town of a district will be found situated near the middle of each radius. The lake is remarkable for an abundance of excellent fish. The plains abound with grain and fruit, and the hills with the "best sort of tea, for which the whole department is famous." So says Du Halde.

VII. *The department of Fungyáng* stretches due north from Lúchau to the northern boundary of the province, and is nearly square in its configuration. The chief town stands a few miles south from the river Hwái, which runs through it from west to east. Du Halde tells us that this city was the birthplace of the founder of the Ming dynasty, who made it for a time the capital of his empire, but was afterwards induced to remove the seat of his government to Nán-king. Before this was done, of the many buildings undertaken only three were completed—a tomb for his father, a tower, and a temple for the priests of Budlia. The tower was the highest structure in China. Upon Hungwú's removal, the public works ceased, and the glory and grandeur of the city rapidly faded. Four of the districts stand on the south side of the river *Hwái*, and three on the north. The whole department is well watered by several streams which flow into the Hwái.

VIII. *The department of Yungchau* forms the northwest portion of the province, and is bounded on the west and north by Hò-nán, on the east by Fungyáng, and on the south by Luán. It is wholly on the north of the river Hwái, and is watered by considerable streams flowing through the department, from the northwest to the southeast.

IX. *The department of Kwángtí* comprises a narrow district east of Ningkwó fú, by which it is bounded on the west, and by the province of Kiángsú on the other sides.

X. *The department of Chú* lies between the department of Fung-yáng on the west, and Kiánguing of Kiángsú on the east. The district of Láián forms its northern part, and that of Tsunshu its most southern.

XI. *The department of Hò* lies between that last named, and the Great river, which forms its southern boundary. Lord Amherst's embassy stopped, on the 27th Oct., 1816, about four miles from the town of Hò, or Hòchau, which is that distance, Mr. Davis tells us, from the river, but can be approached by a navigable stream which flows from it to the Great river. In fact, as Mr. Davis says, scarcely any town of consequence in the whole empire is without a river or canal by which it can be approached.

XII. *The department of Luán* lies between Lúchau and A'ning on the east, and Húpe and Hònán on the west. It is for the most part a valley, having a rivulet, which descends from its southern extreme due north, and empties itself into the Hwái.

XIII. *The department of Sz'* is bounded on the north and east by Kiángsú, on the south by the department of Chú, and on the west by Fungyáng. It is watered by the river Hwái, and also by the lake Kungtse.

These last named departments, from the eighth downwards, are all small, and comparatively unimportant, being, except in their name and form of government, scarcely at all different from the districts.

The rivers of the province, with but few minor exceptions, are all tributaries to the Yángtsz' kiáng or to the river Hwái. Those that flow into the last, for the most part come from Hònán and run to the southeast; three or four, however, run from the opposite direction. Along the whole course of the Yángtsz' kiáng through the province, at short intervals and on either side of it, rivers flow in to augment its flood of waters. These numerous branches are of various lengths, some twenty, some forty, some sixty, and more miles.

Mountains are seen in the southern part of the province; and the principal ranges form the high lands, on both sides of the Great river, where many of the abovenamed rivers have their sources. Through the central and western parts are numerous hills, but we are not aware that any of them are very high or any way remarkable. The soil seems everywhere to be well watered and very fertile, and little if any remains uncultivated.

The vegetable productions are like those of the province of Chekiáng and Kiángsú. The greater part of the green teas come from A'nhwui, or *O'nfai*, as the people of Canton pronounce the name of the province. The most celebrated localities are in Hwuichau fú among the Sunglò range of hills, in the southeastern part of the province. The shrub is however cultivated in all parts of the three provinces under the authority of the governor of the Two Kiáng, although some districts are better adapted for its growth, or the tea manufactured there is more celebrated, than others.

ART. III. *Notices on Chinese Grammar. Part I. Orthography and Etymology. Pp. 148, octavo. By Philosinensis. Batavia: Printed at the Mission press, 1842.*

Who is Philosinensis? And what is the mission press at Batavia? With us no doubt exists regarding either of these questions. And a copy of the book having been put into our hands, accompanied by a request that we recommend it, with a view to aid in securing for it an extensive and ready sale, and thereby in obtaining for its publisher some remuneration for the time and money expended thereon; we therefore, as in duty bound, hasten to lay before our readers such information as we can collect regarding these Notices—confident that in no other way can we so well meet the publisher's wishes, and discharge the obligations we are under to the public generally and to Chinese scholars in particular.

This little volume of grammatical Notices is a book almost unique in its mode of printing. In 1831 and 1832, Mr. Medhurst, the indefatigable superintendent of the Batavia mission and its "mission press," published two vocabularies, Japanese and Corean, which were printed entirely by lithography. The toil and expense of writing out so many words, and writing them too in a Roman text hand, induced Mr. Medhurst to try if he could not use common movable types and lithographic printing in conjunction; and this little book is the result. All the English portion of it was "set up" (as the printers phrase it) in movable types, with blanks left for the Chinese characters, and an impression was then taken and transferred to the lithographic stone, on which the blanks for Chinese writing were

afterwards filled in with the pencil,—and the whole was then printed together in the same manner as ordinary lithography. We are aware that this has sometimes been done in Europe also: but we *know* that Mr. Medhurst, having spent nearly the whole active portion of his life, now a score of years and more, in Asiatic countries, was ignorant of this, and to himself alone is due the credit of the experiment and its successful result. This mode of printing somewhat mars, indeed, the fair face of the page; but usually distinctly legible, and well-furnished by this mode of printing with examples in the Chinese character, without thereby involving a large increase of cost, none we presume will complain of what enables the publisher to sell it at the very moderate price of \$1.50 a copy.

A grammar that will exhibit all the forms and idioms of the Chinese language is a great desideratum. It may in passing be here intimated, that the compiler of the Chinese Chrestomathy, noticed in our number for April, has been collecting materials for a work of this kind, during the last three years. The compilation, however, of a grammar, that shall comprise everything valuable in the works of Morrison, Marshman, Rémusat, and Prémare, and at the same time be free from their inaccuracies and supply their defects, is a task which cannot be very speedily accomplished. In the four above-named authors some very important principles have been omitted, and many slightly touched upon require to be more fully elucidated. In doing this, the little and unpretending volume before us will afford essential aid, while at the same time it puts within the student's reach, and in a cheap and convenient shape, one of the best manuals hitherto published. We should have preferred a faithful translation of either Rémusat or Prémare to these Notices. Still our best thanks are due to Mr. Gutzlaff (who often takes the signature *Philosinensis*) for compiling, and to Mr. Medhurst for revising and publishing this volume, which we proceed now briefly to review.

The notices, without introduction or preface, are comprised in two books: the first is divided into three chapters—on the sounds, on the characters, and on words: the second is divided into nine chapters, under the following heads—nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, expletives and interjections. Part I, stamped on the title page seems to intimate that the work is yet incomplete, and that something more is to appear as part II, which we suppose is to be 'the syntax,' to which several references are made in part I.

In some portions of the work there is a great want of perspicuity

and precision. Thus in treating of sounds, characters, and words, the compiler omits to define these terms; and using them sometimes interchangeably, it is not always easy to determine what meaning he would have attached to them. Want of perspicuity is seen both in the arrangement of paragraphs, and in the structure of sentences. This might be excused in Mr. Gutzlaff, the English tongue with him not being vernacular: but Mr. Medhurst should not have allowed it to escape his practiced eye. It is not always easy to determine how much one ought to undertake. With all proper deference to seniority, we would suggest to Mr. Medhurst whether, by undertaking less and by rendering that more complete, the total value of his work to the public would not be considerably enhanced. For an improvement in quality, we would gladly see a large reduction of the quantity of the matter, comprised in the first book of the notices before us.

Were it worth while we could point out several inaccuracies in the paragraphs on sound, on the characters, and on words. In one place we read, "the characters, used by the Chinese, are *ideographic symbols*." Again we read, "that it is also very obvious, that *for the greater part of ideas no imitative representations could be made*, and therefore new and arbitrary signs had to be invented," which of course are not ideographic. Further; the remarks that "the Chinese have no idea of our grammatical distinctions," and that, "not a single native writer has ever touched upon the subject," are inaccurate.

But, leaving these points, we proceed to notice, seriatim, the several chapters of the second book, on grammar, properly so called. Here we find the work executed in a much more satisfactory manner; and all that is said "points strictly to the peculiarities of the language;" for, it is added, "we intend to give the Chinese, as a whole, such as it is, independent of any other language, to enable the reader to become acquainted with its idioms." This is the true and the *only* proper course to be pursued in forming a Chinese grammar.

Chapter 1st treats of the noun. Without assigning any reason for so doing, the *article* is placed under this head; and is disposed of in few words. In closing the remarks on the article it is said that, "almost all the Chinese substantives have their peculiar *numerals*, which, put before the noun, seem to circumscribe the definite article." The class of words here referred to cannot, we think, be considered as numerals; nor is it easy to understand what is meant when it is said "they serve to circumscribe the indefinite article." The genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, and vocative cases are all illustrated

by examples. But of the nominative nothing is said. Remarks on gender and number close this chapter.

The adjective is treated of in chapter 2d, and a large collection of examples is given to illustrate its forms and uses. The positive, comparative, and superlative, are noticed in three separate sections. In the first paragraph of this chapter the compiler says: "The remark, previously made, that Chinese words do not *exactly* belong to one particular class, applies also to the adjective," meaning simply to say, that many Chinese words may be used, according to circumstances, as nouns, adjectives, verbs, &c.

In chapter 3d, the pronouns—personal, reciprocal, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, distributive, indefinite, and collective,—are severally treated of and illustrated. The compiler says, in commencing the chapter, "We may here premise, as a general remark, that each personal pronoun, when put before the substantive, or whenever it is followed by 之 *chi*, or 的 *ti*, the genitive particles, becomes possessive." Having said thus much, he anon forgets to consider possessive pronouns as a distinct class of words. He also speaks of "the declension of pronouns," and of "their oblique cases," without even intimating what he means by these phrases. In like manner he says, "Chinese verbs often imply the pronoun," meaning, as his examples show, that the pronoun is often omitted. So likewise he repeatedly speaks of "the third personal pronoun;" and uses *might* for *may*, thus: "as demonstratives, might also be considered words of the following class." After enumerating what he considers "collective pronouns," properly so called, he adds a few others, which "are frequently used to denote multitudes, though it would be *not exactly* proper to consider them in the light of collectives."

In chapter 4th, the numerals are treated of; but "an idiomatic peculiarity, which the Chinese language has in common with the Japanese, in the addition of a generic term to various nouns, *for the sake of enumeration*," is omitted under this head, though alluded to, and partially illustrated, in another part of the volume.

In chapter 5th, on the verb, are collected a great variety of good phrases and correct observations, illustrative of Chinese grammar. The want of perspicuity, however, is very great, both in the phraseology and in the general method of arrangement. We are told in the first paragraph of the chapter that the language is "devoid of moods and tenses," and "that, unless the distinction becomes necessary, none of the grammatical particles or auxiliaries are enumerated and illustrated by examples; substantive verbs are next considered; then

“various classes of verbs” are specified; and we are told, that “the distinction we draw between the neuter and active verbs does not, from the nature of the language, exist in Chinese.” Moods, though the language is “devoid of them,” come now to be considered; but “the indicative requires no comment, and of the conjunctive we have already spoken;” while “there exist many conditional particles which circumscribe the conjunctive.” The potential and optative are “imaginary forms of the verb.” The infinitive and imperative are both noticed, though “the Chinese language has no peculiar way of expressing them.” So of the particles. The “interrogative forms of the verb,” tenses, person, and number, are also remarked upon; and after all, “should the student not find any of the grammatical distinctions explained, which other languages exhibit, he has only to refer to the particles, where some further elucidation will be given.”

The 6th chapter is occupied with the adverb; under the following heads: interrogatives; negatives; affirmative adverbs; adverbs of time; adverbs of place; adverbs of quality; and adverbs of quantity. Here, as in the preceding chapters, we find a good many examples, badly arranged, or rather thrown together without either much regard to order or method.

In chapter 7th is given “a succinct view of the various uses of prepositions,” alluded to “when treating of the cases of substantives;” and a good variety of examples, tolerably well arranged, is collected. In the middle of this chapter, we are told, “that many of the Chinese verbs comprise in themselves our prepositions, an account of which *would* come better under the head of syntax.”

In chapter 8th conjunctions are treated of: “this is a very numerous class, to which we wish to draw the attention of the student, for without a knowledge of them, neither can the books be properly understood, nor the language appropriately written or spoken.” They are of four kinds—copulative, conditional, causative and disjunctive.

The 9th chapter is occupied with expletives and interjections. “The expletives constitute a most important class of words, not only for rounding periods, but also for promoting the intelligibility of sentences, and their connection with each other; they are the very essence of construction, especially in the literary style; and their omission, or wrong position, is not only productive of jarring sounds, but may entirely change the meaning of a sentence.”

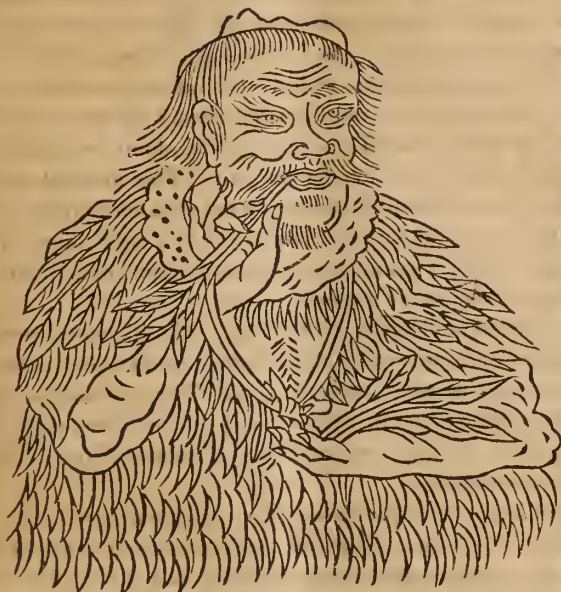
Having now recapitulated the leading topics of Mr. Gutzlaff’s *Notices on Chinese Grammar*, and specified some of its defects and

errors, we have only two or three remarks to add. In no part of the volume are we referred to the sources from which the examples have been collected. This is a great defect. The numbering of the paragraphs, in some chapters, is very incomplete. We shall be glad to see part II, containing the "syntax." The work never was intended to be complete, but was merely designed to afford a collection of "notices;" as such we can recommend it, and sincerely hope the book will find a quick and extensive sale. No man living merits more from the lovers of Chinese literature and learning, than the Rev. Walter H. Medhurst. He has done, and is doing much for the advancement of Chinese literature, and his zealous and persevering labors are worthy of the warmest approbation and the most liberal support of all who wish for a free and honorable intercourse with the sons of Hán. The responsibility of the publication, at least in a pecuniary point of view, rests, we have been told, wholly with Mr. Medhurst.

ART. IV. *Portrait of Shinnung, or the Blazing emperor, the second of the five sovereigns, with brief notices of his life.*

PHYSIOGNOMISTS, phrenologists, and philosophers of schools and classes, may possibly find somewhat on which to speculate in the series of portraits which we have borrowed from the *Sán Tsái Tò*. These Chinese patriarchs were men of no ordinary cast, if we may judge of them either from their biographies or from their pictures. The visage of the Blazing emperor is much more intellectual than that of his predecessor. His bold elevated forehead, his high nose, and broad chin, indicate the presence of a great mind. In his costume, too, there is likewise something to attract attention. And the vegetables or boughs held in his hands may serve to show in what manner his mind was employed. Where and how the engraver obtained the originals, from which he formed this and the other figures, we and our readers are alike left to conjecture. Doubtless they are as true as those we sometimes see of Homer, and the other great men of Greek and Roman history, who lived in high antiquity. But whether true or not they serve to show what ideas are at present entertained of the progenitors of the black-haired race.

炎帝農神氏



The prince of Shántien married the daughter of Yükiáu. Her name was A'ntang, and she bore two sons: the eldest was Shinien, who was nourished and brought up close by the waters of Kiáng, which flowed along the south side of a city of the same name, in the department of Fungyáng in Shensí. Hence he received the surname Kiáng. Exercising the functions of government by the virtue or power of fire, he was hence called, 炎帝 *Yen ti*, or the Blazing emperor. He was also known by the names of two hills, or mountains, near which he was born; and likewise sometimes called by the names of the districts, over which he was first made ruler. He first built his capital in the department of Káifung in Hònán, but subsequently he removed to the department Kiufu in Shántung.

The people of his age were rude, and wholly unacquainted with the arts and advantages of agriculture. They subsisted on fruits, vegetables, and the flesh of birds and beasts. The Blazing emperor, not satisfied with this state of his empire, engaged in domestic improvements; examined the qualities of the soil, and the character of the climate; made ploughs, &c.; and taught his people how to till the soil and raise grain. The interests of husbandry thus commenced their advance, and most salutary results followed. Hence it was that his grateful subjects called him 神農 *Shinnung*, which means the Godly-agriculturist, or the Divine-husbandman.

But the sovereign did not stop with these more necessary improvements. The people suffered from sickness, and he was thereby led to search for remedies. The vegetable kingdom was laid under contribution—as intimated by the portrait. The medical qualities of plants were tested; and his investigations went on rapidly, sometimes analyzing as many as seventy new plants in a single day. Books on the healing art were soon made, and the practice of medicine became a regular and honorable profession.

The streams and springs of water were likewise carefully examined, and their mineral qualities noted, so that the people might know which to use and which to avoid. The inhabitants of the empire now began to live in security and quietude, enjoyed the fruit of their industry, and were relieved from all fear of dying. How splendid! How glorious!

In such happy and prosperous times, commerce could not long be wanting. The people were all honest, faithful, and industrious. There were no domestic or foreign wars; and money was abundant. By imperial commands, markets were erected, and sales appointed. Soon people came from all quarters and all countries; and thus commerce, both domestic and foreign, began to flourish.

Music and the other refined arts, under these circumstances, could not be long neglected. Instruments were made, and the song of the plentiful year was sung. The officers of government were arranged into classes, their ranks defined, and boards instituted with proper titles, and the most perfect method was everywhere preserved.

But the Divine-husbandman was not to live always, his healing art notwithstanding. The years of his reign were one hundred and forty. He died 2737 B. C. This melancholy event happened in the southern part of his empire—the Chinese say, in the province of Húkwáng. Such are some of the sentiments and opinions entertained, by the black-haired race, regarding the successor of Fuhí.

ART. V. *Illustrations of men and things in China: the term Fan-kwei; mode of sharpening edge tools; bean curd; sonnets of Yuen Yuen; military medals.*

The term Fankwei.—This opprobrious epithet has become in this country a synonym for foreigner, and we may almost expect ere long to see it entered in our dictionaries, and defined a “term for a foreigner in China.” We were asking a respectable native gentleman the other day what he supposed was the reason for the application of this term *Fán kwei* or ‘*Fán devils*’ to foreigners. He replied, “that he did not think *kwei* meant devil or demon in this connection, but something outlandish, uncouth, bizarre, something in short that was not celestial, i. e. Chinese. *Fán* was a term given to the petty, groveling island savages living in the southern ocean, as *mán*, *i*, *tí*, &c., were the names of people dwelling on the northern and other frontiers of the empire. When foreigners first came to the shores of China, their close fitting dress, their squeaking shoes and cocked hats, their blue eyes and red hair, their swords, their unintelligible talk, their overbearing carriage, and the roaring guns of their ships, all astonished the people, who exclaimed *kwei! kwei!* Thus the term came into use, and gradually acquired circulation until it has become the general appellative of all far-traveled strangers.” This explanation is probably somewhat near the truth, but must be considered rather *ex parte* evidence, and is, we think, really illustrative of Chinese contempt for other nations. The term is, however, the only one in common use among the people in this region to denote foreigners, and although it may be in many cases used without any intended disrespect, yet if the people entertained any particular respect for us, they would soon find a better term. It is not so much used in direct address to a foreigner, (which is a tacit confession of its rudeness,) as it is a descriptive term for them and everything belonging to them, when they are the subject of remark. Hundreds of natives know no other appellation. We heard a friend say, that he was once walking the streets of Canton, and one youngster among the crowd around him hooted after him so obstreperously, that turning suddenly he caught the urchin, and was about to teach him better manners, when the lad, turning up the white of his eyes, exclaimed, ‘If I do’nt call you fankwei, what shall I call you?’ And thus escaped. The ideas entertained among the lower class of natives regarding foreigners are

as strange as can be well conceived, almost akin to the demoniacal natures ascribed to ghouls and genii in Arabian story; and many of these opinions, we think, derive a sanction in their minds from the use of *kwei*. We once saw a mother instantly quell the crying of her child by telling it that she would throw it to the fankwei, if it did not hush. On another occasion, we were walking alone, and overtook a child, who immediately began to whimper and cry fankwei. "Do'n't cry, do'n't cry," said the father, "he understands Chinese," which quite pacified it. The use of this epithet however cannot be eradicated, until the people shall have had more familiar intercourse with those from other lands, and learned to regard them as fellow-men and friends, by receiving ocular demonstration of their claim to such titles.

Mode of sharpening edge tools.—The greatest part of the blade in most of the edge tools of the Chinese is made of soft iron, the edge only being steel, and usually of a pretty good temper. The search for stones proper for whetstones has not been carried to much extent, or else there are none in the country except those of the coarsest grain, which are wholly unfit for sharpening fine tools. In order to supply this want, the cutlers have contrived a scraper, shaped somewhat like a drawing-knife in having handles at each end of a bar, with a chissel-like process on the bar. In using this shovel, or *chán* as it is called, the razor or other tool is placed firmly upon a bench, and the workmen pushes the scraper along its edge, paring off a fine shaving. When he has taken off as much as is necessary, a strop is used to give a smooth edge. This clumsy mode of putting an edge on certain tools has been to some extent superseded in this region by common whetstones, but whether they are imported or not we have not learned.

Bean curd.—This is the name sometimes given to an emulsive preparation of pulse, which is constantly hawked about the streets, and used as a condiment. It is made from a species of *Dolichos* bean, cultivated for the purpose, which after being boiled and skinned, is ground in a common hand-mill, with the addition of a good deal of water. The semifluid mass, after straining and adding a little clean water, resembles bonny-clabber or curdled milk, and in that state is called *tau fú huá*, or bean curd jam. Frequently, the water is wholly strained off, and the curd sold in slices. It is also made into small cakes, stamped with the maker's name; which are sometimes colored yellow with the juice of small seeds called *hwáng tsz'*. In whatever way it is used, finely powdered gypsum is usually

added, from a notion of its strengthening properties, and intimately mixed up in the mass. The purchaser eats it as he buys it, or else cooks it to suit himself; sometimes he simmers it in fat, and sometimes takes it along with soy; the cakes are hashed up with pork, and then fried, or dressed in some other way; but in some form or other, it is found on almost all tables from the beggar upwards. A similar condiment of beans is used as a relish by the Japanese. The taste of this preparation to a palate unused to it is insipid, nor does the gypsum seem to alter the flavor, or prove noxious to the eater.

Sonnets of Yuen Yuen.—The original of these two pieces are found in the *Indochinese Gleaner*. The author was governor of Canton in 1818, and wrote the first on his birthday, having retired from his office on that day to avoid his visitors, and take a ramble in the country. From some of the expressions in it he seems then to have been dissatisfied with his honors in this “dusty world,” but it was not till about three years ago that he could get permission from his imperial master to retire to his native place in Kiángsú, where he is till living, upwards of 82 years old. We insert them here merely as specimens of the occasional verses of an educated man, one who finally attained to a seat in the cabinet of the empire.

SONNET ON A BIRTHDAY.

The forty years the vernal winds have blown,
Do just accord with all the years I've seen;
But when my mind the rolling time recalls,
My thoughts like tangled silk at once become.
My duty to my tender mother, I've long foregone,
But I now recall her care for me when callow and unweaned;
My princely sire is still strong at threescore and ten,
And for this robust age I can and will rejoice.
He who has reached the time of forty years,
Must look back at his prime, and on to his decay;
Although my hair has not yet turned to ashy gray,
I cannot sleep nor eat as in the days gone by.
My life has been spent like that of Lí Táipe,
But compared with him, alas! how paltry has it passed;
All kinds of cares distract my jaded mind,—
But my toils are not those of flesh and limb.
My learning's rusty, which makes my rule so bad,
I'm always fearing lest I err or do some crying wrong;
Yet I entered office younger than Lí Táipe,
And even Pe Lótien was later still than he.

But I cannot take from them their laureate's seat,
 For dusty politics do daily follow hard on me.
 How shall I throw off the burden of my old disease ?
 I 'll consult with Lí Táipe about the means of cure.

ON SETTING OUT ON A JOURNEY IN WINTER.

The clarion of the cock was ceasing as we took up our way,
 And the curling smoke from the lone hamlet was just arising ;
 In the cold-smitten forest not a withered leaf was found,
 And the birds in flocks descended to the level plain.
 But the level plain was covered o'er with rotten withered grass,
 And the fanciful hoarfrost hid the roots from sight,
 The birds descending found nothing there for food ;
 And turning in their flight to their empty nests made haste.
 The aged husbandman within the village dwelling,
 At dawn arising to fondle his grandchildren dear,
 Heard the rumor fly, "a magnate of the land doth pass,"
 And staff in hand he leans upon the matted door to gaze.
 Many strawy stacks on the west of his hut are seen piled up,
 While on the east the beams of the rising sun do glance ;
 His cotton dress made from the cotton tree seems warm and thick,
 And the hue of his face shows the plenty he enjoys ;
 By which I shrewdly guess that in his house there can,
 Still a measure of rice be found stored away in the bin.

Military medals. We have lately seen some of the medals conferred by the high officers of Chekiáng upon the soldiery of that province, in reward for their bravery in repelling the invaders of their native soil. There are several sizes; some of them as large as the palm of the hand, and other larger ones six inches long by four broad. They are made of very thin paper-like silver plates, stamped with an ornamental border, which contains in large letters the inscription "Conferred from the office of the governor of Chekiáng and Fukien." The character *sháng* (conferred) occupies nearly one half the surface. The medal is usually worn on the right lappet of the coat, suspended from the button. Yishán distributed a large number of them to his troops last year after the settlement with captain Elliot, some of whom paraded them very conspicuously in the streets of Canton.

ART. VI. *Reminiscences of a trip up the river of Canton, on board the U. S. frigate Constellation, in the spring of 1842.*

COMMODORE Lawrence Kearny, commanding the U. S. squadron in the East Indies, arrived off Macao on the 22d of March. Sundry papers having been placed in his hands, requiring correspondence with the provincial authorities at Canton, he determined to proceed up the river, and invited the writer of these memoranda to accompany him. On the 11th of April, a little before noon, we stepped into the barge from the Praya Grande; and in an hour or so reached the *Constellation*, lying off in the Macao Roads, five or six miles from shore. Two pilots were already on board, and the men, keeping time to the music, soon raised the anchor, and spread the sails to a fine breeze, which in a few hours carried us above Lintin. Early the next morning, the frigate was again under way, and about noon came to an anchor a mile or two above Wangtong, where a small party went on shore. Not a human being was found alive on the island; and we sought in vain for the graves of the hundreds who were buried there the year before. The forts, like all the others at the Bogue, are heaps of ruins, in some places hardly one stone being left upon another. Even the poor fishermen avoid these recently so strongly fortified places, as if they were now accursed and abandoned by their gods. The only remnants of man that we saw, were some bones that had been deposited in an urn. The urn had been broken—by a shot or by some careless hand—and the bones were scattered upon the ground.

At sunrise, on the morning of the 13th, the *Constellation* moved over the Second Bar; and at 4 P. M. took up a good berth in the southern channel (sometimes called the Blenheim passage) just below Dane's island. Of this channel we have seen two surveys—one by commander Belcher, executed in a very superior manner, and extending almost to Fátshán—of which the outlines are given, as the town was seen from the mast-head of the surveying vessel. This channel unites with the Macao Passage about two miles south of Canton, and both are at present very strongly defended. Some of the batteries and fortified camps are within sight of Whampoa. This channel has never been opened to foreigners.

The *Constellation* is, we believe, the first vessel from the government of the United States that ever anchored in the Chinese inner

waters. Usually, and not long ago, when such ships arrived on this coast, and were reported to the provincial government, they were in the rudest manner attacked and expelled, not indeed *vi et armis*, but by paper bulletins. Of these memorable state papers there are specimens enough. Now the force of circumstances is altered. For aught we know to the contrary, however, the formalities of expulsion may have been gone through with, on the present occasion, and duly authenticated reports thereof put on record; but we are not aware that any such edicts have been fabricated. To avoid giving offense, and at the same time to afford opportunity to the Chinese to learn something of the character of the squadron, and the object of its visit, no small degree of prudence was requisite. For several days neither men nor boats were allowed to leave the ship. At seasonable hours of the day, the boats of the *compradore* were allowed to come alongside with provisions. There were also some visitors from the merchant vessels at Whampoa. And on the evening of the 14th, the *Ariadne*, armed steamer, came up, passed close by the *Constellation* and anchored, and at daylight next morning returned down the river, without communicating with the commodore. Thus if the Chinese government had its emissaries on the watch, they must have found it hard to get evidence of any hostile purpose, or of any deviation from the strictest neutrality.

In the meantime, the American vice-consul at Canton, having had occasion to communicate with the governor, announced the arrival of the two American ships of war. In his reply to this, his excellency traveled somewhat beyond his ordinary sphere—remarking that he entertained no suspicions of ill-designs on the part of the two ships, and that if the English merchants resident at Canton lawfully and quietly pursued their commercial business they should enjoy full protection. These expressions of the feelings of the local government, wholly uncalled for, may be considered as evidence of a disposition to conserve the peace. The reasons for such a disposition are obvious enough, and need not be here repeated.

On Sunday the 17th—as on several subsequent occasions—divine service was held on board the *Constellation*. Those who have never witnessed such solemnities on board a man-of-war, can scarcely conceive of the interest which gathers around these scenes of religious devotion. Beneath the broad arch of heaven, and surrounded by an immense pagan population, to see a great congregation reverently engaged in worshipping the Most High, is one of the most interesting scenes on earth—one upon which, where there are pure and humble

hearts, even the holy angels and Jehovah himself can look down with joy. That the squadron has been sent out on a long cruize of three years, without a chaplain in either of its ships, is we think a matter of deep regret; and, on the part of the United States' government, a direliction of sacred duty. Its citizens, who are to be so long from their homes, should and have a right to claim for themselves more consideration from those whose honor and welfare they go abroad to promote. Ships of war—if we must so call all vessels engaged in the service of a government—ought not only to be provided with chaplains, but the men so appointed should be selected from among the most able, accomplished, and pious ministers of the gospel; men who will be agreeable companions and counsellors to those whom they accompany, while they discharge aright the obligations they owe to their Divine Master.

At present, on the river of Canton, between the outer-waters and Whampoa, there are no obstructions to vessels of any description; and at Whampoa, even the Chinese government has little or no authority. Consequently, all sorts of craft, native and foreign, and all kinds of commodities, come and go freely. No inconsiderable portion of the trade—perhaps a third or a fourth of the whole at Whampoa,—is now carried on in direct violation of the regulations of the port; all, however, that does come under the cognizance of the laws is sufficiently taxed, extra, to supply the deficiencies of the public chest occasioned by illegalities. Now and then a native smuggler is seized; but of late occurrences of this kind are rare. A boat with seventy men was recently captured by two fishing smacks, and forty of the crew carried as prisoners to Canton, there to be publicly executed. "Some sad catastrophe" may ere long befall these European small craft, unless they be well on their guard.

On the 20th, a man was seen half a mile astern of the frigate, endeavoring to swim to her. Our ship's boats soon brought him alongside. He proved to be a foreigner who had by some means, fair or foul, got on shore, been robbed of his money, and stripped half naked, and then forced by the Chinese into the river.

The next day assistance was requested, on board one of the ships in Whampoa, to quell a mutiny. Instances of this kind are not unfrequent; and the request for assistance was once or twice repeated during the *Constellation's* short stay on the river.

These movements gave to the Chinese some opportunity for becoming acquainted with the object and aims of the new visitor. On the 22d, an armed boat, under the charge of a trusty officer, was

dispatched for the first time to the provincial city. She passed up through the barrier, close under the guns of the forts, and by an immense flotilla of war boats and junks, without being hailed or in any way molested. Some little excitement was caused when the boat reached the landing-place, and the party stepped on shore in front of the factories; but not the slightest disturbance was created. From this time one or more boats went almost daily to Canton, and special care was evidently taken by the authorities to secure to them an unobstructed and undisturbed passage up and down the river. The tide-waiters, too, became remarkably civil, allowing the men to take with them in the boats whatsoever they pleased.

On the 27th, about noon, Mr. Reynolds, first lieutenant of marines, arrived at the consulate with a dispatch to the governor. A message was immediately sent into the city, intimating that the bearer of the dispatch would wait its reception only till 4 o'clock, and that within that time he would deliver it to an officer from the governor, either at the consulate or at the public hall of the hong-merchants. At 3 o'clock p. m., the arrival of the Kwángchau hie, the chief military officer in the department, of the rank of colonel, was announced, as in waiting at the hall. Lt. R. proceeded thither, and on entering the hall the officer rose from his seat, and came forward and received him. The formalities of compliments, &c., finished, the dispatch, bearing the follow superscription, 內 容 總 督 大 人 爵 前 *nui tsz' tsung-tu tái jin tsió tsien*, was presented and received in due form, and the two officers took leave. Lt. R., having gone in full dress, attracted not a little attention. An immense throng was collected as he came out of the hall and passed down the street, all preserving the most perfect silence and good order.

Two days after this, his excellency gave his reply, 覆 文 *fu wan*, sending it direct to the commodore on board ship, by the hand of an officer of the rank of captain. The whole of the subsequent correspondence was conducted in like manner.

Before this time the Constellation had changed her berth, and was now at anchor off the east end of Dane's island, where one of the branches of Junk river unites with the Whampoa reach. The distance from Canton being fully 12 miles, it was thought a more convenient anchorage might be found higher up the river, and a boat was sent to ascertain the practicability of this. The boat proceeded up Junk river, taking the soundings, and at length was under the guns

of one of the new forts, that which is nearly opposite to Howqua's folly, which fired upon her. This, as some of the guns were shotted, might have proved a very "untoward event." The demand for explanation was promptly answered by the governor, and in a manner that afforded full satisfaction to the commodore; and, without its being demanded, the officer in command at the fort was degraded.

Previously to this occurrence, admiral Wú, had signified his wish to visit the commodore. In the meantime, the Boston, commander Long, having returned from a short cruize to Manila, came up and joined the *Constellation*. About noon May 9th, the day fixed upon for the admiral's visit, two messengers arrived to announce his approach. But it was past 2 o'clock before his barge was in sight. As he neared the ships, they were in readiness to do the honors due to his rank and station; and the manning the yards and firing of the salute, in most admirable style, were to him a sight equally novel and animating. He was received by the commodore on the quarter-deck, and conducted to the cabin. The admiral, a native of Fukien, was appointed to this station shortly after the battle of the Bogue, where his predecessor fell in the storming of one of the forts. Kwán bore a good reputation among his own countrymen; but in his appearance and whole bearing as a warrior, Wú is decidedly his superior. He is now 44 years of age, tall, well formed, has a high aquiline nose, a keen eye, and moved across the deck with an easy, but firm and manly step. He had hardly been seated in the cabin, before he begged that the men might be put at their ease—he supposing that they were then, as when he came on board, standing upon the yards. As his own request he was shown round the ship, and was afforded an opportunity of seeing the men at their quarters. The marines particularly attracted his attention; and for several minutes, while going through their evolutions, he stood like a statue fixed in perfect amazement. While the men were still at their guns, and without the admiral's knowledge, orders were given to repel boarders on the starboard quarter, where he chanced to be standing. Instantly, almost, a hundred or more men, with swords and pikes and fixed bayonets, rushed up from the gun-deck, and took their proper stations. For the moment the admiral found it impossible entirely to conceal his feelings, though the lines of his face were screwed up to the highest pitch he could command. He had been forewarned of treachery by some of the wise men at the provincial city. But his fears were banished, by the men the next moment moving to the other quarter. Still more ludicrous scenes occurred at Canton. The

admiral had scarcely left the city for the ship, before the senior hong-merchants were called on to give security for his safe return. And the report of thirteen guns—instead of the Chinese number three—for the salute, was such positive proof of treachery, that nothing but the admiral's safe return in person could allay the alarm of the provincial authorities.

It was nearly sunset when the admiral left the ships, evidently much pleased and well satisfied with his reception; and the attentions shown him on board the foreign men of war. On Monday the 18th, two other officers, one the second in command to the admiral, visited the commodore. These men were from northern provinces, and though they had been a year or more at Canton, had never before been on board a foreign vessel. They said they had supposed, from all reports, that the foreign men-of-war were strong, but till then they never believed them *so* strong as they now found them to be. They seemed astonished when told, that many of the English ships were far superior to the Constellation.

On the 27th, the commodore for the first time went up to the provincial city, where he remained till the 8th of June. On the 7th, having previously closed his correspondence with the governor of Canton, some bullocks, sheep, &c., were sent by his excellency on board the ship, it having been stipulated that other articles, an atlas, &c., should be given by him in return. Tuesday afternoon, the 7th of June, having been fixed upon for leaving the city, the governor sent an officer to the consulate with his compliments to take leave of the commodore. At three o'clock, a large Chinese fast boat was in readiness; but it was late in the evening before we reached the ship, near Second Bar. The progress down the river was slow; and it was past sunset on Saturday the 11th, when the Constellation returned to her former anchorage in the Roads off Macao.

Regarding the correspondence with the authorities at Canton, we have only to remark, what is generally known, that his excellency the governor was very civil and courteous, (or as the Chinese term it, 恭順 *kung shan*, "respectfully obedient," for so the phrase has usually been translated when speaking of foreigners,) willingly engaging to pay the demands for losses, and leaving it for the commodore to fix their amount.

Of the ships and of the officers we need say but little. 'The Boston' is admired by all for her proportions and her 'splendid battery.' The age of the Constellation drew from the Chinese many exclamations of surprise. She is one of the six frigates ordered in 1794, on

account of the Algerine depredations, and was launched in 1797. She has seen some service, as the *l'Insurgente* and the *la Vengeance* can testify; but even in her old age she retains well her qualities for speed. From Commodore Kearny and commander Long, as from their officers also, we received, during our short trip, every possible attention and kindness. The effect of the visit on the Chinese was evidently very favorable. At first there were many suspicious and bad rumors abroad; and insolent tones and gestures were, as usual, frequent; but after the affair at the fort, and the admiral's visit, these ceased. In times like these, the presence of such vessels is much needed; and when they leave the Chinese waters, we hope others may not be long in coming to supply their places.

ART. VII. *Notices of the Medical Missionary Society in China, and of the Morrison Education Society in China.*

Medical Missionary Society's hospitals. It must be gratifying to the friends and supporters of the medical mission to the Chinese, to find that the hospital under their patronage in Macao is so fully answering the objects for which it was established. The warmest thanks are due to the benevolent friends who have from time to time so freely contributed to the expenses which it has entailed upon them. Since July last, up to the present time, there has been an uninterrupted attention paid to all the objects and cases of disease that have been presented for medical or surgical relief. The number of patients, whose names, ages, residences, occupations, and maladies, have been registered in the books of the hospital, during the period of a little more than eleven months, amounts to 3826. This number (including those only that have appeared for the first time) consists of men, women, and children, from different parts of this and the neighboring provinces. When the institution was first opened, for the admission of in-patients, there was some reluctance and timidity in accepting the offer; but latterly, since the character of the hospital has become established, its regulations known, and its advantages understood, there is not only a willingness, but a solicitude on the part of many to reside within its wards. During the present annual term there have been rather more than 300 in-patients of both sexes, who have conducted themselves with much propriety, and in willing

acquiescence to the rules of the hospital. The number of beds at present does not exceed fifty-five; and these, for the last three months have been usually occupied, so that from this and other causes many applicants have been necessarily refused admission. It is upon the in-patients that the twofold benefits, both of moral and physical improvement, are mainly exerted; and it must be evident to all, that it is by and through these that the chief and the more important objects of the Medical Missionary Society will be secured, both as it regards the patients themselves, and the young men who are being educated for future medical practice among the Chinese.

The chief expense of the hospitals in Europe is the support of the patients; but in China there is this peculiarity, that all persons of much respectability who enter our hospitals provide entirely for their own maintenance, and find their bedding and attendants; and even the poorer classes are allowed only 30 cash a day to find their fuel and rice—a sum equal in value to rather less than three cents or one penny per diem.

Our limits will not allow us to add more. Full particulars will doubtless be detailed in the report at the general meeting, to be held on the 29th of Sept. next, when we hope there will be an attendance commensurate to the claims of this institution. We are happy to notice that the visit of Dr. Parker to England and the United States, has not been in vain. An interest has been excited, and provisional committees have been formed in different places, to respond to the appeals made on the Society's behalf. The following are the reasons assigned by the provisional committee, consisting of some of the most distinguished men in Edinburgh, for recommending this cause to the consideration and support of their fellow citizens.

1. The plans of the Medical Missionary Society in China seem well calculated to introduce amongst the millions of Eastern Asia an acquaintance with those improvements in medicine and surgery which have been made in Europe within the last century, such as cannot but prove a great benefit to these nations.

2. There are presented by these missionary institutions admirable fields for the exercise of the highest medical acquirements which this country can produce, in such a manner as is likely to lead to an extension of our knowledge of disease, and of the use of remedies hitherto unknown to us.

3. The more intimate intercourse with the Chinese of all ranks which the hospitals naturally give occasion to, seems likely to lessen those petty jealousies on the part of that people, which have so long impeded the operations of commercial enterprise.

4. It has been plainly proved by the past success of the mission, that the

hospitals present the best possible opportunities for propagating divine truth, amongst the people. There are at least constantly set before their inmates, proofs such as they can and do fully appreciate of the existence of that charity, which is the best fruit of our holy religion, and may thus be led to inquire about its source.

5. Many persons well qualified to form an opinion on the subject, who have been eye witnesses of the operations of the Society, have borne the strongest testimony in their favor as being conducted in a manner the best calculated to lead to the results which are contemplated.

Examination of the school of the Morrison Education Society.—On Wednesday, the 22d inst., a public examination of this school was held at the residence of the Rev. S. R. Brown, its tutor; and being the first opportunity of the kind that has been afforded to the friends of the Society, to observe the progress of the boys under its patronage, it was an occasion of much interest, and deserves a more extended notice than we can now give it. We cannot, however, suffer the impression which the scene made upon our minds to pass, without a brief statement of the exercises, since they afforded unequivocal evidence of the utility of the local Society under whose auspices that school is conducted.

The examination opened at half-past 12 o'clock, when the pupils, sixteen in number, entered the room, neatly attired, and with cheerful faces, indicating that they were pleased with the prospective trial of their attainments in English learning.

Mr. Brown commenced by giving a brief account of the school, mentioning the periods of time that the boys had been at school, and the changes and interruptions which the political troubles in China had produced; and said, that the examination had been proposed for the purpose of showing the patrons of the Society, to what they were lending their support, when they made donations to the Morrison Education Society, while it might at the same time operate as a stimulus to the pupils, who, like their fellow-men, are encouraged by the recognition of their own merits, when conscious of them themselves. He alluded to the fact that, according to the plan of the Society, half of the time in school is devoted to the study of the native language, so as to combine Chinese and English learning, and therefore, in forming an estimate of the boys' progress, it was but just to recollect that the younger class of ten, who had been in the school seven months, had studied English but three months and a half, and the elder class, who had spent two years and a half at school, had really studied English but a year and a quarter.

The smaller boys were then examined in reading English, spelling,

and translating colloquial sentences from English into Chinese, and vice versâ. Considering the short period during which they had been attached to the school their examination was very creditable to them, even their occasional blunders in pronunciation, showing that they were conscious of them, and that they were partly attributable to an evident effort to avoid them.

The elder class was then brought forward, and kept upon the floor for about two hours, through a variety of exercises. The boys were first called upon to read in the English New Testament, and we observed that to avoid every appearance of set lessons, previously prepared for the occasion, Mr. Brown directed one of the boys to open his book at random, and read what first met his eye. He did so, and read with much fluency and accuracy of pronunciation. The rest followed in order, and in the tones of two or three, there was no foreign accent at all. They then took the Chinese New Testament, and read and translated the same into English. The sense was always given, though not always in idiomatic English, which it is difficult for any one to do, without great care and previous practice, the constructions of the two languages being often opposite to each other. When they afterwards took up a secular reading book, they read and translated with ease into the native colloquial dialect. They then analyzed each sentence, numbering the propositions in each, and pointing out the several parts of these propositions, as the subject, verb, attribute, &c. This exercise exhibited an uncommon insight into this essential part of the study of language.

They were next examined in geography, in which Mr. Brown remarked, they had this year received very little instruction. This exercise was short, but sufficiently long to show that they were pretty well versed in topography. It was evident, however, that they felt somewhat embarrassed by the novelty of their position before strangers.

They then took up mental arithmetic, and showed, by the readiness of some of their answers to the questions propounded at random, that they had acquired a good degree of familiarity with this branch of study, and particularly when met by fractional numbers. They next passed to algebra, first mental and then written. They were tried in simple equations, containing one and two unknown quantities, which they solved readily and accurately, repeating the successive steps in the operations, without the aid of slate or black-board. The same exercise was continued upon the black-board, and with the same success. This part of the examination, which might have been carried

much further, even to equations with four unknown quantities, and in some cases to quadratic equations, was cut short by the lateness of the hour, there being no wish to protract it tediously, and for the same reason the examination in English history was omitted.

Lastly, two of the boys,—who had made greater proficiency in algebra than the rest, and had taken up geometry, about a month before, to fill up their vacant time,—proceeded, one to perform a problem, and the other to demonstrate the theorem, that “the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal.” They had gone, it was remarked, about half way through the first book of Playfair’s Euclid, demonstrating the propositions both geometrically and algebraically.

While the examination was in progress, some very well executed letters of the seven older boys, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, acting president of the M. E. Society, were handed round for perusal. They had been written at Dr. Bridgman’s request, on the previous Monday afternoon, upon the question proposed by him, “What is the difference between English and Chinese education.” The theme was propounded, and the letters were the result, written and corrected by the boys unaided. They were of course unequal in merit, but all deserving of praise. There were sentiments expressed in some of them which indicated close observation, mature reflection, and purity of motive, which none could notice but to admire.

Finally, it is believed that all who were present at the examination were highly gratified, and that more would have been, had they been there. We could but feel, that the Morrison Education Society, under all its discouragements has thus far pursued its way steadily, unostentatiously, and successfully, and that it deserves the liberal patronage and best wishes of all the friends of humanity.

We subjoin two of the letters, printed exactly as they were written, leaving all their errors uncorrected.

Macao June 20th 1842.

My dear Sir.—I am now in this school, to be taught by Mr Brown, and I must adhere to what he tells me, because knowledge is power. Before I came here, I had wasted four years of study in Chinese, and by it wasted money, and did not know anything, but a few characters. Now I have been in an English school for about two years and a half, and I think to have spent these years here is a hundred times better than those four years which I wasted a long time ago. Beside this, in Chinese schools, we want money, but in this we can study without it. The Chinese are very ignorant about education. I must have a thankful heart to God and those gentlemen, who give money for us to live here and get knowledge. Therefore we must try to learn, so as to pay for that money, and let it be of advantage to us, and those who give it. I should be very glad to have an examination of us, and let those gentlemen see how much we have learned, and see if it is better for them to give or not.

The English schools are much better than the Chinese, because the English learn of many useful things, such as astronomy, geometry, algebra, true religion, and many others that I cannot mention to you now; but the Chinese have no such things, and only study to be men who understand what the book's mean, and when they understand this, and advance in years, they have a literary examination, and get a great name. Now this is the most that they generally learn I think, but perhaps more, would be not of great use. My dear Sir, this is all that I can write to you, because I have not time enough to write a long letter, and I hope you will excuse this.

Your's with respect. A * * *

Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.
President of the M. E. Society.

Macao June 20th 1842.

My dear sir,—According to your request, I write this letter, but I have not time to write a long one. The most of us in the first class have been here about two years and a half, but none of us can write a Chinese letter *well*, though we had been in Chinese schools for some years before we came here. Some of us have studied Chinese five times as many years as English, but we can know five times more when we study English, than when we study Chinese. The Chinese school-books never teach people about sciences and arts, but only about Confucius, how he acted in his lifetime, and his followers praised him. In the poetical classic I find many words which I never heard people speak in my life, and I believe they are seldom used through the Empire, except when they want to make a dictionary. The difference between the English and the Chinese is this, the English school-books are made by gentlemen or ladies every year, and when the scholars study any art or science, they at the same time learn how to read, spell, explain, and many other things. But the Chinese turn their eyes to Confucius, who lived more than twenty centuries ago. The Chinese teachers very seldom explain the school-books to their scholars, and many of the school-books cannot be used at the present day, only at the literary examinations, I believe. If a Chinese scholar study his books for twenty years, he can do no more than learn how to read and write, and the Chinese say a learned man should never do anything that is laborious, as a common man does.

But the great difference between the English and the Chinese is this; the Chinese look back into ancient times, but the English are always looking to the present, and the future, to discover the truth, therefore the Chinese are always about the same, while the English become better and better. I do not mention the Americans because they are descended from them, and much like the English.

The Chinese have no Bible and they do not know Jesus Christ who created the universe. They are full of superstitions and ignorance; besides, their government rules them with injustice. How glad we ought to be when a light came from the other side of the world, not called here by our own countryman, but sent by foreigners to enlighten our minds, and clear off the superstitions from us.

Now, the gentlemen and ladies of the Morrison Education Society have spent a great deal of money for the school, and have been kind to us, and we cannot recompense them as they have done to us, but with a thankful heart towards them, and by being diligent to improve our time as to please them.

Yours affectionately, A * * *

Rev E. C. Bridgman, D. D.

ART. VIII. *Journal of Occurrences: progress of the war; recapture of Ningpo; reinforcements for Hángchau; garrison of Chínghái; attack on Chápú; Chusan; British reinforcements; tenure of Hongkong; sir Henry Pottinger's departure for the north; indemnity for opium; the emperor's finances; investiture of a new king of Cochinchina.*

No wonder the statesmen of the west are in great doubt regarding the past and the future courses of events in China, since the best informed even here, and those too most interested in these matters, find themselves possessed of very imperfect information. Facts, principles, deductions, and opinions, by being transferred from one person to another, often come to assume new forms and coloring, as diversified and as fanciful as those of the kaleidoscope occasioned by its slightest change. So far as the future is concerned, we are at present without any data to enable us to form an opinion, either satisfactory to ourselves, or worthy of being received by others. We can *imagine* H. B. M.'s combined forces scouring the plains of Kiáng-nán; all communication by the Grand canal intercepted; advanced squadrons far up into the interior of the empire on the waters of the two great rivers and their tributaries; and hundreds of towns and cities along their banks attacked and ransomed or deserted. While by these measures, occupying only a few days, the inhabitants of all the central provinces are thrown into consternation, it is easy further to *fancy* all the defenses between the sea and Peking swept away at a stroke; the capital entered; and the monarch deposed! However, something quite the *opposite* of all this might be conjured up by an excited imagination, or (as some would have it) must clearly be foreseen by every unbiassed judgment. Still what is to be the actual order of events, resulting from the present course of operations—how commerce is to be effected at Canton and elsewhere—how the war is to be carried on and brought to a termination—and how negotiations are to be opened and conducted—are topics about which we must leave our readers for the present to their own musings. Did we not know that a Power, far above all human authority, is guiding all these events we should despair of soon seeing any improvement in the moral and political condition of the Chinese. When her H. B. M.'s forces proceeded northward, two years ago, in the summer of 1840, the whole coast was defenseless, and not even a gun was mounted on the forts at the mouth of the Pei hò. A speedy termination of all difficulties was expected by every body. The results of *that* expedition, and of *another*, are on record. For those of a *third*, all eyes are now anxiously watching.

The British demand, according to a rumor from Peking, Hongkong; the ports of Amoy, Tíngghái, Ningpò, and Shánghái, opened; \$20,000,000, expenses of the war, paid; a minister to reside at Peking; ministers to reside at foreign courts; with equality and reciprocity generally.

There is another late rumor that the emperor has found out that the ancient emperors, and his ancestors, when all things went wrong through the errors of his ministers, changed them and altered their policy; and therefore he, Tankwáng, proposes to do the same.

2. *The recapture of Ningpò.* It is known to most of our readers, if not to them all, that this city, which was taken by the British forces Oct. 10th, last year, was abandoned by them on the 7th of last May. But mark;—his excellency, lieut.-governor Liú Yunkò, announces to the emperor its recapture weeks before, in a memorial which appears in the Gazette of April 12th.

3. *Reinforcements at Hángchau.* Immediately after the fall of Chinhái and Ningpò, a very small British force might have moved on Hingchau in triumph—for, as the authorities of the city then declared, in a memorial to the emperor, there was not a soldier in the province on whom any dependence could be placed. But as soon as the routed forces had time to recover from their fears, works of defense and reinforcement began, and are still, down to the latest dates from the north, in progress. The Tartar general Kiyíng has recently been sent thither, from Peking, for the especial defense of the city, carrying with him such full power as to enable him, in concert with commissioner Ti-i-shun, to order from any of the provinces such numbers of forces as they may deem necessary for the defense of that city.

4. *At Chinhái,* a small garrison has been retained on Joss-house hill. Whether the city itself has been recaptured or not, we find as yet no record to inform us. But we understand that the soldiers of the garrison could not go into the town for provisions except in armed parties—so closely were they watched.

5. *The attack on Chápú* has been announced in the Friend of China, by the following official notices.

Her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., has much satisfaction in promulgating, for general information, the annexed extracts of official dispatches, under dates the 23d and 21st of May which have this day reached him from their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief, announcing the capture of the port and city of Chápú. Whilst her majesty's plenipotentiary must feel, in common with all her majesty's subjects, great thankfulness and pride at this most important success, he participates most warmly in the expressions of regret which have been recorded by their excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief of her majesty's combined forces, at the losses which our gallant countrymen have sustained in killed and wounded, as well as at the amount of suffering which has fallen on the Chinese soldiers and inhabitants, in spite of every effort made to induce the former to surrender, and as well as the latter, to trust to our clemency and kind treatment of them. The whole of the prisoners made, have been released and sent back to the Chinese high officers, who had subsequently made overtures for accommodation, but which it is impossible to pronounce to be sincere. Her majesty's plenipotentiary, however, indulges the strong hope, that the irresistible power of her majesty's arms will, at no distant period, compel the government of China to come to terms, and thereby put a stop to a war, which it is his anxious duty and wish to see terminated on an honorable and lasting basis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER.

Dated at Government house, Hongkong, 4th June, 1842.

"Dated Cornwallis, at Chápú, 23d May, 1842.

"Commanders Kellett and Collinson, who have been indefatigable in surveying every part we have had to navigate, succeeded during the night in thoroughly

sounding between the anchorage of the ships and the shore, which enabled the Cornwallis, Blonde, and Modeste, while the troops were landing, to take up excellent positions against the sea batteries, consisting of two works mounting seven and five guns, about one third of the way up a steep hill, at the eastern extremity of the suburb, and crowned with a joss house, occupied by a large body of men; and three other masked batteries mounting thirty guns, in front of the suburbs; making a total of forty-two guns of different calibre. These all were thronged with Chinese soldiers, who also lined their defences on the heights, to a considerable extent, with matchlock men and numerous jinjalls.

"Against these field works, the *Sesostris* was anchored, for the purpose of dispersing them with shells as our troops advanced; and the inhabitants of the suburbs and city were duly warned to retire out of the line of our fire.

"By the exertions of the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Queen*, steamers, and the boats of the covering vessels *Starling*, *Columbine*, *Bentinck*, and *Algerine*, together with those of the transports, conducted by *lieut. Somerville*, the troops were all put on shore in admirable order, under the able direction of commander *Charles Richards* of the *Cornwallis*, before nine o'clock, when the general, with his accustomed energy, immediately pushed forward at their head; the ships, by a preconcerted signal, opening their fire at the same time on the batteries. A few shot however put the men stationed in them, and at the Joss house on the summit of the hill opposite to us, to a precipitate flight, and not a moment was lost in landing the seamen and marines of the squadron, under captain *Bourchier* of the *Blonde* and the officers named in the accompanying list, who got possession of the batteries before the mines which were prepared in them could be sprung, and having succeeded in cutting off several of the Chinese troops that were endeavoring to reach the suburbs, joined our land forces on their approach to the city.

(Signed)

"*WILLIAM PARKER*, Vice-admiral."

A true extract.

G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary of Legation.

"Dated head-quarters, *Chápú*, May 21st, 1842.

"The fleet arrived at an anchorage, thirteen miles from this, on the 14th instant. On the 16th his excellency, *sir Wm. Parker* and myself reconnoitred the defences of *Chápú*; when we made our dispositions for its attack. On the 17th, the fleet came to anchor about four miles to the east of the city;—and the troops were ordered to prepare to land at daylight next morning. By 8 o'clock on the 18th, every man was on shore without being opposed. By ten o'clock, the whole range of heights and fortified encampments, forming the principal military defences of *Chápú*, were in our possession, and by 12, I was on the walls of the city,—having escalated the eastern angle during the confusion and panic occasioned by the previous attacks; and having cut off the retreat of a large portion of those who defended the heights, which fortunately were the enemy's best troops composed of *Mantchou Tartars*. The Chinese had about 8000 regulars, 1700 of whom were *Tartars*. Their loss must have been very great, as we have buried from 1200 to 1500 men; we have made but few prisoners, and those are principally wounded. From 80 to 90 guns have fallen into our hands; all of which I am in the act of destroying, expect the brass. Vast quantities of jinjalls, with some thousands of matchlocks, and innumerable bows and arrows, have also fallen into our hands; as have also a foundery, gunpowder manufactory, together with several arsenals, which shall all be destroyed.

"I regret to add, that this has not been effected without a greater loss than I anticipated. One officer, one sergeant, and 7 men killed; seven officers, one sergeant, and 42 men wounded, of the military arm; and about 5 of the marines and seamen. In the list of killed, I feel deep regret in naming *lt.-colonel Tomlinson*, an officer of high promise. Amongst the wounded are *lt.-col. Mountain*, deputy adjt.-general, a very superior staff officer, who has received three rather severe wounds; and captain *Campbell*, 55th, a most zealous officer.

(Signed)

"*HUGH GOUGH*.

Lt.-gen. Commanding Land Forces Eastern Expedition.
True Extract.

G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary of Legation.

GENERAL ORDERS.

"By his excellency *lieut.-gen. ral. sir Hugh Gough*, *G. C. B.*, commanding expeditionary land force, dated head-quarters, *Chápú* city, 19th May, 1842.

"The lieutenant-general has again to congratulate his brave comrades in arms on another very brilliant achievement executed with their usual gallantry by the Chinese expeditionary force. Sir H. Gough's best thanks are due to all ranks, and he again has to request officers in command of corps and detachments to convey to their respective officers and soldiers his highest sense of approbation. The lieutenant-general commanding cannot deny himself the melancholy gratification of recording the deep feelings of regret he has experienced at the loss of one of our brightest ornaments, lieutenant-colonel Tomlinson, 18th royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps, nobly doing his duty. His honorable remains will be committed to the deep to-morrow, in accordance with the express wishes of his brother officers. The lieutenant-general is happy to announce that lieutenant-colonel Mountain, c. b., deputy adjutant-general, whose zealous exertions have been so frequently recorded, is doing well, as also the other wounded officers and men. (Signed) "J. B. Gough, Major,

Deputy quarter-master general, acting for deputy adjutant-general expeditionary force."
True copy. G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary of Legation.

6. *The British reinforcements* for the third expedition have for the most part arrived in the Chinese waters, and are reported to be in excellent health and spirits. It is generally reported that there will be something more than 10,000 bayonets; several companies of artillery; one of cavalry; one or two of riflemen; and more than a hundred sail, of which about twenty will be steamers, with forty or fifty other ships of war.

7. *Tenure of Hongkong.* Sir R. Peel, on the 15th of March, in the House of Commons, when asked what were the intentions of the government respecting the retention of the island of Hongkong, said, "really, during the progress of hostilities to commit the government on such a point, he must decline." *London Mail*, 4th April.

8. *Indemnity* for the 20,283 chests of opium surrendered to the Chinese in March, 1839, was the subject of debate in the House of Commons on the 17th of March, 1842, Mr. Lindsay having brought forward a motion for the House to go into committee on this subject. Sir G. Staunton, sir G. Larpent, sir C. Napier, the chancellor of the exchequer, lord Palmerston, Mr. Mark Phillips, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Wynn, sir R. Peel, lord John Russell, took part in the debate; after which the house divided, and 37 members appeared for the motion, and 87 against it. Sir R. Peel said, "Captain Elliot had no authority to give pledges to the merchants, and the government was not responsible for them." He recommended that the [\$6,000,000] money should be applied to the vigorous prosecution of the war. This was the way to obtain ultimate compensation, considering that the compensation is to be obtained from China."

9. *The emperor's finances*, as appears by Gazettes, are suffering some derangement by the heavy drafts made on H. M.'s treasury, Three millions of taels have been advanced from it for expenses in Chekiang, and a fourth ordered from the neighboring provinces.

Note. The following edict is dated at Peking, April 12th, 1842. We here give the original, and will add a translation in the next. It is the first intimation we have seen of the demise of his late majesty Mingning, if he be indeed dead.

欽奉諭旨越南國嗣阮福旋著勅封
爲越南國王所有誥命勅書派廣西
按察使寶清賚捧前往餘依議欽此



Date Due

Apr 19 '45

Apr 27 '45

Feb 4 '46



